The Bombay Gazette.

N. 7,249.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1869. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE... ..RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.....	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
——— including postage.....	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ...	„ 16 0
——— including postage.....	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
——— including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion.....	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

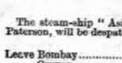
SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government)—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers' Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	1 0	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

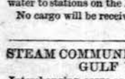
Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Tuesday, the 8th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "Ellora," (1,574 tons, and 300 H.P.,) Captain J. S. Murray, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also passengers and cargo for that port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this office until 11 A.M. on Monday, the 7th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

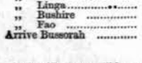
A small steamer will leave the new Dock, Mazagon for the convenience of passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

H. S. BOSTOCK, Actg. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st June, 1869.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(With quick despatch.)



THE iron clipper ship "Pembroke Castle," 1,171 tons register, S. Ogilvie, Commander. For freight or passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents ship "Pembroke Castle."

Bombay, 11th May, 1869.

SUEZ CANAL.—The undersigned are authorised to book Goods through the Canal from Suez to Port Said.

Trains of Goods Lighters leave Suez every five days, arriving at Port Said about four days later.

Goods conveyed direct from the Steamers in Suez Roads to the Steamers in Port Said Harbour without landing.

Rate per ton of 1,000 kilogrammes for, 8 francs.

The Passenger Boats from Suez to Ismailia have been discontinued until the opening of the entire Maritime Canal.

Homeward Passengers desirous of visiting the Canal must proceed from Suez by the New Railway to Ismailia, whence the journey by the Maritime Canal to Port Said occupies about 14 hours and the fare is 20 francs.

For all information respecting Steamers calling at Port Said, or other matters connected with the Canal, apply to

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Transit Agents of the Suez Canal Company.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Medea," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship "Medea."

Bombay, 31st May, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "British Admiral," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "British Admiral."

Bombay, 31st May, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "City of Shanghai," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees. Sample parcels will be delivered on application to Captain Crockett on board.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "City of Shanghai."

Bombay, 4th June, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Hindostan," W. White, Master, from London, are requested to send off boats alongside the ship to receive delivery of their goods, otherwise the same will be landed as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain White will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

31st May, 1869.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Branch Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Branch Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 16th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Neera," 2,200 tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched probably on Wednesday, the 16th June.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCED RATES OF FIRE INSURANCE.—The English Assurance Company, Fire and Life (being free from combination), issue Fire Policies at 20 per cent. below the rates of all other offices in Bombay.

LIFE RATES, which are also very moderate, apply to Europeans and Natives alike. Stamps paid for by the Company.

HILL, POLLOCK & Co., Agents.

6 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Carting Agency established for the Collection and Delivery of Goods between Nandora and Khangaum will be closed from the 10th June instant.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th June, 1869.

THE steam ship "Krishna" having arrived with the following Cargoes:—

Ex "Atlantic," from Liverpool 1st May,
Ex "Mars" and "Austria," from Trieste 5th and 15th May,
Ex "Asie," from Marseilles 5th May,

Consignees are requested to present Bills of Lading with Customs Manifest at the office of the undersigned and to take early delivery of their goods at Bori Bunder.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 6th June, 1869.

THE VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Ld.)—NOTICE to Shipowners, Commanders, Contractors, Up-country Dealers, and the Public.—The Company, which has to a great extent supplied the want of the Mercantile Community of Bombay for Dock accommodation and the means of repairing Wooden and Iron Vessels, Steamers, and Machinery of all kinds, and which has hitherto received support from the Local Shipping and other Companies, is prepared to undertake on moderate terms all sorts of Ship Work, Caulking, Coppering, making Boats, Masts, Yards, &c.

The Foundry and Workshop Departments being under the management of an experienced Ironman Moulder, orders for all descriptions, of Castings, Blacksmiths' and Boiler-makers' work are executed with despatch, and to the entire satisfaction of customers.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, on the Slip Yard, Mazagon, or at the Company's Office, No. 6, Bombay Green, opposite to the New Bank of Bombay.

SORABJEE FROMMUZE, Secretary.

Bombay, 5th December, 1868.

VEGETABLE SEEDS,
FIRST ASSORTMENT, FOR SALADS.

Beans, Windsor.	Lettuce.
Beet Root.	Mustard.
Celery.	Onion.
Cress.	Radish, Long.
Cucumber.	Radish, Turnip.
Endive.	Peas.

VEGETABLE SEEDS,
SECOND ASSORTMENT, FOR COOKING.

Artichoke.	Knol Kohl.
Beans, French.	Parsley.
Brocoli.	Peas.
Cabbage.	Spinach.
Carrot, Large.	Tomata.
Carrot, Small.	Turnip.
Cauliflower.	Vegetable Marrow.

Price per Packet, Cash Rs. 4 as. 8 ; Credit Rs. 5.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SELLING OFF,
For cash only,
At reduced rates (10 as. per shilling).

WEBSTER'S ENGLISH AND PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, Illustrated		Rs.	20 0
CHURCH SERVICES, Morocco bound, each			18 0
„ „ Ivory „ „			25 0
„ „ Leather „ „			5 0
HYMNS, ANCIENT AND MODERN, with accompanying Tunes.			3 12
SHIP'S LOG BOOK			2 0
„ CARGO BOOK			2 0
LETTS'S HOUSEHOLD EXPENSE BOOKS			2 12
MISCELLANEOUS.			
A CHESS BOARD, complete, handsomely cut			30 0
WRITING DESKS, Ladies' and Gentlemen's, complete			25 0
LUNCHEON COFFEE, 7 lbs. in a bag, per bag			3 8
PHOTOGRAPHS of H. M. the Queen, Principal Men of Europe, of Actresses, &c., each			0 12
TABLE ORNAMENTS, Vases, Domes, Venus, &c., each			
PLAYING CARDS, De La Rue's best, from No. 1 to per pack			3 0
SEALING WAX, De La Rue's best, per lb			2 8
MOURNING STATIONERY, per packet			2 8
„ Ditto 100 Envelopes			2 8
INK, Stephenson's Blue-Black Writing Fluid, per pint			0 12
Do. do. Blue and Red Ink, in bottles of all sizes.			
BLANK BOOKS, of sizes, half and full bound			
LEDGERS, CASH BOOKS, and DAY-BOOKS.			
Patent Spring INK BOTTLES from 8s. 2 per each to			3 0
TRACING CLOTH, of different widths, per yard			1 0
An Iron TREASURE CHEST, in good order			30 0
STEEL PENS, Mitchell's Correspondence Pens, per box			1 4
„ „ Ditto Ditto Broad and "R" „ „			1 0
LEAD PENCILS, of all descriptions, per dozen			1 8
DRAWING CASES, Pencils, Knife, and Rubber, complete, per case			2 4
CRICKET BALLS, per each			3 0
„ BATS „ „			3 0
An Office WRITING TABLE, Blackwood, with shelf attached.			25 0
LETTER CLIPS, spring, of sizes		each	3 8
SCENTS of all kinds, per bottle			1 4
TOILET VINEGAR, per bottle			1 0
FOMATUM, per pot			0 12
MEASURING TAPES of all kinds, each			2 8
DRAM FLASKS, each			2 0
PENKNIVES, with two, three, and four blades, ivory handle			3 0
LADIES' WORK BOXES, with Musical Apparatus, highly finished			15 0
Faber's Ink and Pencil ERASERS, each			0 8
Mappin & Webb CUTLERY, ivory handle, per set			20 0
„ Ditto common			40 0
Folding SLATES, Faber's best			4 0
Rowland's DENTIFRICE, per box			1 4
Porcelain SLATES, each			0 4
A CONCERTINA, sweet toned			20 0
A DESPATCH BOX			35 0
DRAFT BOARDS, with men complete			6 8

CHESSON & WOODHALL,
Bombay & Poona, 5th June 1869.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F. cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges ..... Rs. 750 0

A) Dobson's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings 600 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PAINTS, OILS, AND COLOURS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Genuine White Lead, in 28 lb. tins	..per tin 7 8	8 4
Do. do. „ in 56 „	... „ 14 8	16 8
Finest Red „ in 56 „	... „ 11 8	13 0
Do. Black Paint, in 7 „	... „ 2 2	2 0
Do. Patent Driers, in 7 „	... „ 2 2	2 8
Best English Boiled Oil, in 5 gals. drums	..per gal. 3 2	3 8
Do. Do. Refined Oil	... „ 2 12	3 4
Do. Rectified Spirits of Turpentine	... „ 3 8	4 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PURE MILK,
condensed by the
ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY;
has been certified by
BARON VON LIEBIG,
to consist only of
PURE COW'S MILK,
conserved with the best Sugar; and to be especially adapted for the use of
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

It is cheaper than the common Milk of the country, of delicious flavour, portable, will keep well for months after opening, and every respect invaluable to all persons who use milk.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Tins containing an equivalent for dilution. to six Bombay Seers, each	1 0	1 2
Do. do. per dozen	11 0	13 0

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited)

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
Preserved Provision Manufacturers, and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,
Purveyors by special Appointment to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

Supply, of the finest quality,

Soups, Fish, Meats, Game, Entrees, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Cheese, Bologna and Oxford Sausages, Potted Meats and Fish, Pates, Sardines, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade. Also Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, Jellies, Mushroom Ketchup, Oils, Vinegars, Baking Powders, &c.

J. M. & S. are the Sole Proprietors of the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE,
which is the success of the season at the table for its warming and stimulating qualities; and for flavour is unsurpassed.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross," as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1842,
AND IN LONDON AND BORDEAUX 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China, Calcutta, Madras,	Colombo, Kurrachee, New York,	New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSRS. GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over FIFTY YEARS' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—CHATEAU LATOUR or MOUTON. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN, Black capsule,	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE, Blue capsule,	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
CHATEAU PALMER, Blue capsule,	„ 22 0	
CHATEAU LAROSE, Yellow capsule,	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
ST. JULIES, Green capsule,	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
MEDOC, Red capsule	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
MEDOC, White capsule,	„ 13 8	
SAUTERNE, Red capsule,	„ 22 0	

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.
(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

CHAMBERTIN, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0 Rs. 17 0
NUITS, ditto	„ 26 0
MACON, ditto	„ 21 0
CHABLIS, ditto	„ 22 0

CHAMPAGNES.
The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

MAGNUMS, Finest Dry	Labelled Rs. 74 0
FINEST DRY SPARKLING, Gold Foil,	„ „ 36 0 Rs. 19 8
FINE SPARKLING, Silver Foil	„ „ 32 0 „ 17 8
GOOD SPARKLING, Silver Foil for Ball purposes	„ „ 27 0 „ 14 8

GERMAN WINES.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and MOSELLE, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 to 19 8
SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil	„ 32 „ 17 8
MOSELLE, Still, MAROBRUNNER	„ 34
„ „ BRAUNEBERGER	„ 35
„ „ JOHANNISBERGER	„ 42
„ „ FORSTER TRAMINER	„ 34
„ „ RUDESHEIMER	„ 26
„ „ HOCHEIMER	„ 23

SHERRIES.
Specially selected for tropical consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavoured, soft, pale	„ 28 0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold colour, ruffino and dry	„ 22 0
do. BLUE SEAL, very pale and dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. BROWN SEAL, pale dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. YELLOW SEAL, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 8
do. WHITE SEAL, ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 0
MARSALA, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
MADEIRA, East India (one voyage) very choice	„ 33 0

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity. Trade mark	Rs. 30 0	
BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24 8	14 0
RED SEAL—a good quality Wine	„ 18 0	

SPIRITS.

The undermentioned Spirits of our own Shipping and Brand are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. These Labels were in shape (Heart shape) originated by us in 1842, and have since been continuously affixed to all Bottles containing our well-known Cognacs. Some of our competitors have recently introduced totally distinct quality Cognacs with same shaped Labels and distinguishing Seals. Healthy competition we invite, but fraudulent imitations we think it right to expose:—

COGNAC, superior, very Old Pale Black capsule	Rs. 32
COGNAC, superior, Old Pale Yellow capsule	„ 28
COGNAC, Pale, White capsule	„ 25
RUM, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	Do. „ 22
GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality	Do. „ 21
WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish	Do. „ 23
„ Scotch	Do. „ 21
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	Do. „ 21

LIQUEURS,
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.
The finest: cheap French imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACAO, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	„ 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	„ 20	

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

TERMS.

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase.

Three months' credit allowed to approved parties, without discount.

INTEREST will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months.

MESSRS. on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns, as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

WE are empowered to receive indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the above can be obtained at our Offices in DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

CHATEAU PALMER.—The undersigned have now received their first supply of this excellent Claret which they have protected by their Trade Mark.

Chateau Palmer is a highly esteemed Bordeaux in Europe. Price Rs. 22 per dozen. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

CHARLES TOVEY and SON,
SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S. E.

The Agents for the above firm have the pleasure to announce the arrival ex "Gaulois" and "Courier de Bombay" of first shipments of Charles Tovey's Champagnes quoted as follows:—

Ay	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 38
Extra dry Sillery Royal	...	...	...	...	...	36
Royal Bouzy	...	...	...	...	...	40
Verzenay Imperial	...	...	...	...	...	50

CHAMPAGNE IN HALF PINTS.

Ay, per case of 4 dozens	...	...	...	...	31
Royal Bouzy do.	(very dry)	...	...	...	50

Attention is requested to the following.

CLARETS.—C. T.'s Médoc ordinaire	15
St. Estephe (2. B.)	30
Charles Tovey's $ 1	40
SAUTERNE	25
BURGUNDIES.—Beaune	30
Chablis	30
Pouilly Blanc	25
SPARKLING MOSELLE.—Muscat Moselle	36
SHERRIES.—Pale dry dinner	24
Choice Amontillado	28
Choicest Solera	40
COGNAC BRANDY.—Charles Tovey's $ 1	32

Pints of most of the above at Rs. 2 per 2 dozen Case extra.

OWEN AND OKELL, Bombay,
Agents for Charles Tovey and Son.

Agents for Bengal—Messrs. TURNER, MORRISON, and Co., Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

"MEDEA," "BRITISH ADMIRAL," "HINDOSTAN,"
"JEANIE DOUGLAS," AND
"LORD STRATHNAIRN,"

By the arrival of the about vessels, now discharging in the harbour, we shall shortly be in possession of further supplies of WINES, &c. as under:—

CHAMPAGNE, Grand Vin D'Ay.
Gold neck, 1 and 3, Star.
Gold neck, No. 2.

N. B.—Our Overland parcel of Gold Neck Champagne, which arrived on 22nd ult., has been nearly all disposed of by registered orders, but the opportune arrival of the above will enable us to keep our friends supplied, and regular supplies being on the way Overland will, we hope, prevent further disappointment.

SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK.

MANZANILLA and (A) SHERRY.

BUCELLAS.

BASS'S BEER.
Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
ALSO,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co. and M. B. Foster & Sons,

GUINNESS'S EXTRA BROWN STOUT.
Bottled by Sparks Moline,

Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

BASS'S BEER IN KILDERKINS (18 Gals.)
THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.

Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.
Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
„ 5 do. imperial pints.
„ 4 do. pints.

N. B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

Beer in Hhds. of season 1869-70. Messrs and the Trade should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

WINE LIST.
SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from XERES; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B		Red—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A		Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C		Red—A pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	24 0
27 0	1		White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2		White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3		White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	4		White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
33 0			Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
36 0			Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety	32 0

MADEIRA.

	Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle	45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

33 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine	33 0
39 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very delicate and dry	35 0
*42 0	Gold Neck, with * (star,)—a pale elegant Wine, From the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
*41 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry	38 0
*43 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	39 0
*45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the finest Crvées of '64 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
*45 0	(Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Cuvée as above, but not so dry	40 0

Pints.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Wouparell, extra superior	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

38 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	34 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

Our Quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

STILL HOCKS.

20	0	Laubenheim, Vintage	1868	18 0
23	0	Bodenthal	ditto 1862	20 0
23	0	Rudesheim	ditto 1862	21 0
25	0	Ostrich	ditto 1863	22 0
25	0	Nierstein	ditto 1863	26 0
30	0	Scharlachberg	ditto 1862	33 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25	0	Brauenberg, Vintage	1862	23 0
30	0	Scharzberg	ditto 1863	27 0
23	0	Winningen	ditto 1864	20 0
28	0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated		24 0

CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

Credit.		Cash.
15	0 Payne's Medoc	13 0
15	0 Breakfast Claret	13 0
17	0 Saint Julien	15 0
20	0 Batailley	18 0
20	0 Beychevelle	18 0
20	0 Chateau Larose	18 0
24	0 Chateau Lafitte	22 0
30	0 Chateau Latour	26 0
34	0 Chateau Margaux	28 0

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.		Cash.
22	0 Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32	0 * Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
45	0 Cognac Highest Vintage, 20 years old	40 0

* This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brand ship

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Market steady. Moderate inquiry for Elphinstones, Colabas, and New Bank of Bombay shares.

CHINA.

HONGKONG—12TH MAY.

OPIUM.—Patna, New,	...	...	$615
Old,	...	...	615
Benares, New,	...	...	595
Old,	...	...	600 nom.
Malva,	...	...	640
Persian	...	...	580 nom.
COTTON.—Bombay,	...	...	17½ a 23½
Calcutta,	...	...	17 a 21
Shanghai,	...	...	.....

EXCHANGE.

Bank, 6 months' sight,	...	...	4/7½
Credits, 6 ,,	...	...	4/7½
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight...	...	...	Rs. 231 a 231½
On Bombay, 3 days' sight,	...	...	Rs. 231 a 231½
On Shanghai, 3 days' sight, Bank, Tls.		...	74½
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. *B.*,	...	...	6
Sycee,	...	...	4.50 *a* 5.00
Mexicans,	...	...	½
Gold Leaf,	...	...	23.25
Gold Bar, 98 touch,	...	...	23.90 *a* 23.10
English Sovereigns,	...	...	4.58
Australian Sovereigns	...	...	4.58
Discount,	...	...	9 *a* 11
Gas Company Shares,	...	...	41
H. & W. pon Dock, Old	...	...	5 p. c. disct.
Do. Do. New	...	...	7 p. c. ,,
H. & S. Bank Shares, Old	...	...	35 p. c. prem.
Do. Do. New...	...	...	15½ quoted.
Union Dock	...	...	25 p. c. dis., quoted.

EXCHANGE & BULLION.
(*Bank Rates.*)

On London, 6 months' sight Bank Bills, 4/7 *a* 4/7½.			
,, Private Bills, 4/7½ *a* 4/8.			
,, with Documents, 4/8.			
On Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 231.			
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 231.			
Sycee, of 100 touch, 5½ per cent. prem.			
Gold Leaf, 100 touch, $ 23.30 per tael.			
Bar Silver, 6 per cent., prem.			

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 5.

Smith, M. D., Assistant Surgeon, 22nd Regiment N. I., on leave, to Matheran.
Mavicod, Captain, 26th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 4th June, 1869.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned Officer of the 2nd Foot, having on his recent promotion been posted to the 1st Battalion :—
Captain C. de St. Croix.

The following promotion in the Commissariat Department is made :—
Serjeant George Adams to be Acting Sub-Conductor from the 16th April 1869, vice Sub-Conductor Robert Elder, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, N. W. PROVINCES.

(From the Allahabad Government Gazette, 2nd June.)

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. F. W. Vere, Deputy Commissioner of Inland Customs, with effect from the 1st of July, or subsequent date.

Mr. W. O. Bell, Collector of Customs, Agra Division, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Customs during the absence on leave of Mr. Vere, or until further orders.

Mr. T. B. Ray, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Allahabad Division, is appointed to officiate as Collector of Customs in the Agra Division during the absence on deputation of Mr. Bell, or until further orders.

Mr. R. M. Adam, Deputy Inspector of Customs, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of Customs in the Allahabad Division during the absence on deputation of Mr. Ray, or until further orders.

Six months' leave of absence, on medical certificate, is granted to Mr. William Blunt, Officiating Collector and Magistrate of Bustee, with effect from the date on which he may have availed himself of the same.

Mr. Francis Macnaghten, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st Grade, Benares, is appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Bustee during the absence on leave of Mr. William Blunt, or until further orders.

The Reverend Charles Edward Wheeler, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Cawnpore during the absence on leave of the Reverend M. E. Mille, or until further orders.

Leave of absence, for two months, granted to Lieutenant T. Gracey, R.E., Assistant Engineer, Saharunpore Division, with effect from the 20th June, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

In supersession of Notification No. 105F., dated the 6th April, 1869, Mr. Greig is appointed to officiate as Forest Surveyor of Kumaon with effect from the 20th March last, Mr. James Thompson reverting from same date to his officiating appointment of Assistant Surveyor, Gurhwal.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Genl. Havelock (s)..	Robinson	Cochin, May 30.
	Travancore (s)	Eastley	Hongkong, May 13.
	Onward	Hewitt	Moulmain, April 12.
6	Krishna (s).....	Bomfellow.....	Suez, May 23.
	West Riding	McGavin	Liverpool, Jan. 4.
	Hooghly	Langford.....	Bristol, March 6.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Arracan.....	Stricker.....	Calcutta.
	Cherwell.....	Hawes	Liverpool.
	Curlew.....	Humfrey.....	Callao.
	Royal Alfred	Whitley.....	Mauritius.
	Orissa (s).....	Anderson	China.
	Martaban (s).....	Hibbert.....	Kurrachee

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—
Ship Stag, Ellis, to Siam.
Ship British Empire, Owens, to Callao.
Ship Palmas, Card, to Callao.

STEAMER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

MADRAS, 4th, 10-30 A.M.—Mail steamer "Candia," from Galle, in sight.

KURRACHEE, 5th, 12-45 P.M.—Steamer "Euphrates," with Overland Mails, sailed for Bombay at 7 A.M.

JASK, 5th, 7-10 P.M.—H. M.'s steamer "Lord Elphinstone," arrived from Mekran Coast.

BUSHIRE, 6th, 9 A.M.— Mail steamer "Cashmere," from Busreh, arrived.

GALLE, 6th, 7-10 A.M.—French Mail steamer "Imperatice," from China, anchored.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May 31	James Wishart..Buchanan.....		Sunderland, Jan. 9
	Stonehouse.....	Iley	London, March 3.
June 1	Str. Ethiopia .....McCallum.....		Bombay, May 12.

DEPARTURES.

May 31	Steamer Meinam.	
	Charlotte.....	.....
	Fathe Salam	.....
June 1	Star of Denmark	.....
	Arabia	.....
	Victoria Bridge..	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May 30	Thames	Gardner.....	Melbourne.
	Pembrokeshire....	Wilkinson.....	London.

DEPARTURE.

June 1	Wallace	Dirksen.....	Rangoon.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

DEATHS.

RYND—May 24th, at Abbottabad, Huzara, Harriet Maud, daughter of Captain P. C. Rynd, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 7 months and 23 days.

FLOUEST—June 2nd, at Selim Serai Factory, Allahabad, of heat apoplexy, F. Flouest, Esq., Indigo Planter.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

TEASDALE—DELASELLE—May 22nd, at Cochin, at St. Francis Church, by the Rev. W. Johnson, Thomas W. Teasdale, Esq., Commander R. I. M. S. "General Outram, to Eliza Marie Eugenie, eldest daughter of the late Issadore Eugan Delaselle, Master Attendant of Maliaporam.

DEATH.

TAYLOR—May 16th, at Rajahmundry, Godavery District, Mr. Thomas Taylor, Merchant, eldest son of Captain C. Taylor, aged 32 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

DEATHS.

MCGRATH—May 27th, at Agra, of heat apoplexy, Lieutenant M. McGrath, Veteran and Pension Establishment.

STEVENS—May 26th, at Cawnpore, of heat apoplexy, Frederick Charles Herbert, the fifth child of Lieutenant T. P. Stevens, unattached list, aged 4 years 7 months and 20 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."
Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1869.

The next meeting of the Bench of Justices ought to be both dramatic and sensational. The resolutions of Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee are practically heads of a bill of indictment put in the form of heads of an inquiry. He desires to have an investigation, and an investigation into the system pursued since 1865, but he levels it against a person, he excludes from the inquiry the action and status of the Bench, and he proposes that the Justices shall form a committee to conduct the inquiry. We have already pointed out two objections—first, that the resolutions are so framed as to convert what should be a general overhauling of the whole system into a special search intended to find evidence affecting the Municipal Commissioner; secondly, that the mover throws this onerous task upon the Bench. We hold that the Bench is a body inapt for the purpose; and, moreover, that it is not competent to appoint a committee. Any such committee would be merely a body of amateurs, having no legal status, no power to compel the presence of witnesses or the production of evidence. Nor is this all. The Bench is not only incompetent to appoint a committee, but incompetent to vote funds with the object of renumerating the committee men. In short, while Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee's resolutions furnish excellent hints to a properly empowered Government Commission, they are not resolutions which the Bench can legally adopt. Any inquiry of the nature so often suggested should be impartial; but these resolutions imply foregone conclusions. One object of the inquiry should be to furnish the amplest information; another to devise complete remedies. Neither can be attained by limiting the investigation to a narrow issue of personal conduct.

Mr. C. Pratt supplies the conclusion at which the resolutions aim. Mr. Sorabjee frames the indictment, Mr. Pratt passes sentence. Both proceed on the assumption that there are no faults of moment either in the Bench or in the Municipal constitution. Mr. Pratt goes so far as to say that there has been "wrong-doing," which implies something like criminality; he does not hesitate to name the wrong-doers—to wit, the Municipal Commissioner and the Controller; and he proposes that the Bench should ask the Government to dismiss both for their faults, failures, and wrong-doing. The merit of this motion is that no mistake can be made about its meaning. The demerit of both sets of resolutions is that they suggest a mistaken policy to the Bench. The difference between them is that Mr. Pratt's motion *is*, and Mr. Sorabjee's is *not*, legal. Both have the misfortune of being personal; but Mr. Pratt's proposal is strictly within the limits of the Act. We cannot admit the propriety of moving the first or the expediency of moving the second; not only because one is illegal and the other inexpedient, but because the true policy of the Bench at this juncture is to insist on the responsibility of the local Government. There, and there alone, is power, and there, and there alone, is real responsibility. By intervening, as proposed, the Bench would be only exaggerating its true character—that of a buffer; and it is precisely this character it should seek to cast off, either by insisting on the concession of genuine power—power to tax, to borrow, to spend, to make local laws, to form a legal organization within itself—or by leaving the Government face to face with the whole question. Any middle term will only continue existing uncertainties and evils, perhaps augment them: facts the Government will one day see when they awake to their own duties towards the island. One would think that H. E. the Governor would find his glory in establishing, for the first time since the soldiers of Charles II. landed here, a real and effective Government of Bombay.

THE approaching marriage of a Hindoo widow, which is announced by the *Hindoo Reformer* to take place this week, deserves more than a mere passing consideration. We take it as an indication of the change which is gradually but surely passing over the mind of the natives with regard to the infallibility of the institutions of the race. European civilization is producing its silent effect, however difficult it may be to trace it in every day life. Another stronghold of Brahminism is under attack, and already some stones are dislodged. The native is slowly awaking to the fact that men and women were not made for laws, but that laws were made for them. Not even does the European mind fully admit this simple truth. A great deal of the oppression in every country results from laws which were enacted during certain stages of its progress, being maintained long after the state of things which called forth those laws had passed away. If at a certain period it is found necessary to support religion by State interference, it is afterwards assumed that religion must always have the support of the Government. Men are so conservative. They look back to the past, but shut their eyes to the facts before their eyes. Numerous cases in point will occur to every man who thinks for five minutes on the subject. What the particular state of society was which induced the Hindoo community to forbid a woman to marry again after the death of his husband it would be perhaps impossible at this great distance to say. Although we cannot see the wisdom of such a law, still it would not be right to assume that it had not its use in its day. But whatever advantages may have been secured by it in ages long ago, surely the time has gone by for natives to think of continuing it much longer. Hindoo society has nothing so peculiar in it at the present day that a little girl should be denied for the whole of her life the society of a husband. Such a law presses much harder on the people of India than it would even press on the nations of Europe. In England thousands of women live and die unmarried without even having known the love of a man. Many a girl will live faithful to the memory of an early attachment and prefer to remain single all her life rather than marry. Such a state of things is only possible in an advanced state of society in which women can find employment, something for the mind to engross itself with in the absence of domestic occupation. But in India, where native society is so very different from society in England, it would require an amount of courage and virtue for the woman to keep to herself, which it would be absurd to expect. The mere fact that amongst natives it is considered a disgrace for a woman not to have offspring will at once show how difficult it must be for her to remain single. Moral courage is a rare virtue even among Europeans, how then could we reasonably expect it on the part of a woman living amongst those who would point the finger of scorn at her for her chastity. All the laws in the world will not change nature. If people choose to pass a law among themselves that widows may not marry, there is not much necessity for us to point out what the effect will be. The laws can't prevent their having children whatever ban they may put on the performance of a mere ceremony. Under these circumstances is it not better that the laws should be altered than that a certain class of human beings should be made to suffer certain social punishments? Would it not be better for the widow to have a second husband and legitimate children, than for her to keep a paramour and bring up a family whose position is not recognized by the community. It does real honour to those liberal Hindoos in this country who are striving to ameliorate the condition and position of the widow. We hope not only that the ceremony to be performed this week will be a success, but that it will be followed by numerous others of a similar kind. But we do not propose to drop the subject yet. Unless the Hindoos learn that there are many other things necessary to the true advancement of their society the mere remarriage of the widow will of itself effect little. Surely the more educated and enlightened of those who have pressed forward this movement must be aware that the great obstacle to the progress of Hindoo society is not the widow question but the question of caste. It is this mountain which blocks up the road, and until it is replaced by some wiser organization all efforts to advance will be materially obstructed. Let us glance at the subject from even the physical point of view. As a race the Hindoo is not to be compared to the Mussulman for strength or vigour of frame. The latter eats meat, while as a rule the Hindoo lives on a vegetable diet. How can the Hindoos contend in the race with insufficient nourishment, while Europeans, Mahomedans, and others have their constitutions developed with the best food the earth can produce. Every medical man knows how difficult it is to treat a Hindoo who is suffering from general debility and simply requires a more generous diet to restore him to health. Many a man dies simply from want of sustenance. Just as no European who has been living for some time on a low diet can hope to improve his health except by mutton chops and port wine, so is it impossible for the Hindoo who lives on vegetables to hope to renew his health without mutton and beef. We are quite aware of the fact that young Bengal, and indeed young Bombay too, are breaking down this barrier of caste; but it is more by individual defiance of custom carried on secretly than by any combined effort of the community at large. Why do not the advanced Hindoos of Bombay openly proclaim that not only in the matter of meats and drinks, but in all matters whatsoever their laws and customs must no longer be based on the obsolete usages of a society long since passed away, but on the wants and necessities of the society of the day. If as a matter of health meat and wine are necessary for a man or woman, let it be lawful to take them. If the want of education lowers the position of the Hindoo woman, why deny her the privilege and pleasure of reading and writing, because it was not customary in former times for women to be educated? We do not for a moment wish to give the impression that there are not difficulties in the way. On the contrary we know them to be many and great. But unless some attempt is made boldly to strike at the root of the evil, progress will be very slow. Let that little band of determined reformers who are doing so much to remove the prejndices of a former age openly proclaim that they will support all efforts to devise a substitute for caste. Let them point out to their brethren that, however hopeful might have been the chances at one time of their race obtaining the ascendancy in India under the privileges which caste gave them, it will be impossible for them to struggle in the present day with any measure of success under the weight which caste restrictions now impose on them. Human institutions must change with the spirit of the age. To cling to them is to be left behind. The only safety lies in at once acknowledging the necessity of change, and in so altering those institutions as to make them suit the purposes of existing society.

WE regret to learn that Mr. David Woods the Deputy Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal, died suddenly at Calcutta on Thursday of apoplexy.

THE Viceroy intends shortly, it is said, to make a trip into the interior, and may possibly proceed as far as Cheence, if the weather permit. The distance from Simla to Cheence is 141½ miles.

A TELEGRAM received by a gentleman in India from a friend who witnessed the recent Derby at Epsom, describes the race as having been a splendid one, only a neck separating *Pretender* from *Pero Gomez* and a like distance the second horse from *Drummer*.

CAPTAIN THE HON'BLE H. J. L. WOOD, 10th Hussars (a son of Lord Halifax), has joined the personal staff of Lord Mayo at Simla, as A. D. C.

WE notice an announcement of the death at Allahabad, from heat apoplexy, of Mr. F. Flouest, a well known indigo planter.

SIR WILLIAM MUIR was to leave Allahabad for Nynee Tal last Saturday, and to halt at Cawnpore, Meerut, and Moradabad on the way.

A NORTHERN DIVISION ORDER, dated the 10th March, directing Lieutenant J. M. Hunter, R. A., to act as Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, vice Major Pottinger, on special duty to Rajpootana, has been confirmed by Government.

A SIND DIVISION ORDER, dated the 7th April, directing Captain Tanner, officiating wing officer 29th Regiment N. I., to perform the duties of Assistant Quarter Master General of the Division, vice Major Mallaby, proceeded on leave, has been confirmed by Government.

WE stated a few days ago that Mr. Maxwell Melvill, Judicial Commissioner in Sind, was to be appointed a Judge of the High Court. His nomination to the office has now, we learn, been formally made by Government. It is Mr. Newton whom he succeeds. Mr. Melvill is one of the sons of Colonel Sir P. M. Melvill, formerly Secretary to Government in the Military Department; and the family to which he belongs is one possessing considerable influence at home. But though enjoying this connection, and young in years, Mr. Melvill owes his elevation to the Bench to his own merits. He was employed for some time on the Appellate side of the High Court as Registrar, and the Judges formed so high an opinion of his acquirements that he was raised to the judicial bench in the districts. Lately his appointment to be a member of the Bombay Bank Commission brought him prominently before the notice of the Bombay public. He returned from England only two or three weeks ago.

THE Ameer is still busy with his reforms. Our last Afghanistan letter informed us of his determination to have nothing but a State army within his dominions, and to confiscate the jagheers of the chiefs who have hitherto maintained separate bodies of fighting men out of the revenues derived from that source. This sweeping measure is still being enforced, and we see that another reform, equally radical, and suggested also by what the Ameer saw in India, has been begun. He has resolved to establish an extensive system of police in the city of Cabul, and to disarm the people! This last determination is monstrous in the eyes of the Cabulees, and we are not at all surprised to hear that it has excited great agitation. Several of the Afghan clans have combined for the purpose of resisting the authorities when they seek to carry out the measure by force; and other citizens have resorted to the old Oriental plan of hiding underground what they are afraid of losing. We shall await with considerable anxiety the result of the Ameer's schemes. If he be successful, great will be his success; but with a whole people embittered against him by obnoxious measures, which affect them all, he may find he has been trying to do more in the way of reform than was prudent. In one respect he seems to be irritating his subjects unnecessarily—in proposing, we mean, to dress a part of his army after the European fashion, which is naturally distasteful to the bigoted Mahomedan. But as the Ameer's sons and nephews are themselves going to don the uniform, it is thought there will not be much objection made. The Ameer's present disposition is illustrated by another fact mentioned in our correspondent's letter. He has resolved to do away with the old practice, so much admired in story, of hearing his subjects' grievances while passing along the streets. All disputes and complaints are to be heard hereafter by the officers appointed for the purpose, in the ordinary formal way. This like the other reforms (excepting the one about the soldiers' uniform) is thoroughly practical and meritorious. Among the other items of news, the one of chief interest is that a force of seven thousand men was to be sent to Herat to strengthen the place in case of attack.

ONE or two deaths from cholera having occurred in the 2-12th Regiment at Jubbulpore, a portion of the corps has, we observe, been sent into camp.

CHOLERA is reported to be still prevailing in the Raepore district, Central Provinces, making sad havoc among the native population. Since the death of Captain Twyford, the Duputy Commissioner, two European children have fallen victims to the disease.

WE learn from Rajcote that a smart shower of rain, attended with tremendous peals of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning, fell at that station on the evening of the 2nd instant. The rain was preceded by a dust-storm of nearly a quarter of an hour's duration. The weather during the forenoon of the 2nd and the day preceding was exceedingly close and sultry, and unmistakeably indicated the near advent of the rains.

THE "Pioneer" mentions a very serious accident which occurred to Dr. Dillon, Garrison Surgeon of Allahabad. The accident is said to have occurred in this way :—On Tuesday morning Dr. Dillon was going out for a ride. His horse, a rather restive animal, began to jump and prance before he was fairly in the saddle, and threw him to the ground. The doctor fell on the back of his head with much force. He has been insensible ever since, (adds our contemporary) and is still, we regret to say, in a precarious state.

WE learn from a correspondent at Neemuch, whose letter is dated the 31st May, that cholera had been somewhat prevalent there. "It has at no time," he says, "been very virulent, and there have been only two cases among the European troops. A man of the Artillery was attacked about a month ago, but has now quite recovered. The other case happened about three weeks ago in the detachment 1st Royals, and was fatal in a few hours. A few cases have occurred in the native Cavalry and Infantry, but I believe it has now left their lines. In the bazaar and in a village called Gwaltola, which is included within camp limits, there have been several cases, many fatal, and it has not yet disappeared. Samples of water (which is becoming very scarce) have been sent down country for analysis. It is believed the cholera was brought amongst us by the crowds of Marwarees who went down country in search of food, and have been returning along the Nusseerabad road, having heard of a slight fall of rain. The misery among these people has been very pitiable, several have died of starvation, many more of disease. The dead bodies have been seen in many places lying unburied on the side of the road and being eaten by dogs. A subscription was started by our Brigadier to help them and some three or four hundred rupees collected; but this is only like a drop in the ocean. These people have now mostly passed further up the road. The state of the country round here is pitiable; it is said that many villages once populous are almost totally deserted; the cattle have nearly all died—to such an extent that it is even stated that the vultures and pariah dogs are dying of repletion."

THE same correspondent writes—"The Ahmedabad tiger-shooting party has not sent anything in lately. Their bag for the first month they were out was, I believe, fifteen head of large game. Some tiger and bear have been killed by one or two officers on short leave from Neemuch, though it is difficult to get into good shooting ground and back and do much in three days. A transfer has been ordered and has taken place among the medical officers, Staff Surgeon Halahan, who was in charge of the detachment 1st Royals, having gone to the head quarters of the regiment at Nusseerabad, and Assistant Surgeon Watling having come down here from head quarters. Some of the native troops have been ordered into tents, while their lines are being cleaned out as directed in General Orders by the P. W. D. The latter are very slow about it, and this is causing great discomfort to the men who are under tents, the heat being greater than it has been known for some years."

AUSTRALIAN horses continue to be imported to Madras. The ship "Vimeira" has just brought another batch from Melbourne. Eight died during the voyage.

THE "Madras Athenæum" hears from Coonoor, that His Excellency General McCleverty is seriously indisposed. "He is said to be suffering from fever, the result, it is fancied by some wiseacres who *will* have a reason for everything they hear, of the severe shock which he experienced when he was thrown from his horse the other day.

THE Government of India has complied with an application made by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for the exemption from additional registration fee of any deed registered before the District Registrar, in consequence of the Sub-Registrar being a party interested in the transactions to which such deed relates. The other local Governments and Administrations have been authorised to make a similar emendation in the table of fees, if thought necessary.

THE famine, we learn from the "Friend," still presses sore in Rajpootana. The distress amongst the poor is represented as cruel and widespread. The Europeans are scattered widely apart and can only relieve small spots in the great sea o misery. Not more than one-fourth of the horned cattle will survive the famine. Nearly one-third are already dead, and there are yet another thirty days without a chance of new grass, while it is said that the mortality will be greatest when the cattle surfeit themselves on the green food.

A FRACAS, which in the opinion of a Hongkong contemporary may lead to serious complications has taken place at Peking. One account says that the French Chargé d'Affaires jostled against the cart containing Prince Kung's brother, as they were returning from the races. The Prince struck the Frenchman across the face. An apology was demanded, and refused, so the tri-colour was hauled down from the French Legation. The other Ministers have taken the matter up, and have given the Chinese Government three days to make an apology. Another account says that the French Chargé d'Affaires' pony slightly jostled a chair in which was Prince Kung's brother. One of the latter's outriders struck a blow, whether at Mr. Roohefort or one of his suite does not seem clear. A later paragraph says, that Prince Kung has had to resign his position as Regent and head of the Tsung li Yamén.

COLONEL SIR ARTHUR PHAYRE, K. C. S. I., is expected in Calcutta from England about the first week in July.

A MR. BAZALGETTE (the son of the eminent engineer of that name), has arrived at Port Louis for the purpose of taking the necessary levels of the town, to enable his father to prepare a scheme for its drainage. The prospects of the sugar crop at Mauritius still continued most favourable.

THREE men were to be hanged at Jubbulpore to-day :—one, a man who murdered his wife, the others, men who murdered a village watchman, with whom they were in league as thieves, and whom they put out of the way because he refused to share certain spoils and was suspected to be about to denounce them to the police.

BASDEO, a post office clerk, who purloined some currency notes and a Bank of Bengal order from two registered covers posted at Jubbulpore, has, says the "Jubbulpore Chronicle," been sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and 200 rupees fine, in default of payment to one year more.

ON Monday last a trooper of the 5th Lancers, whilst being drilled at Lucknow, met with a sad death, by his horse throwing him with violence against one of the walls and dashing his brains out on the spot. No one was to blame in the matter; the unfortunate occurrence was purely accidental.

A LETTER from Jhansi, dated the 31st ultimo says—"A soldier of H. M.'s 93rd Highlanders died from heat apoplexy on the 29th, and another man fell down dead yesterday while on sentry, from *coup de soleil*. Among the natives—both in the city and in the district—deaths from these two causes are numerous. If it does not rain soon I don't know what'll become of us."

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Pioneer" contradicts the statement of the Jubbulpore paper that during the week ending 22nd May, 700 cases of small-pox and 460 of cholera were reported to have occurred in the city of Jubbulpore, and that of these 200 and 360, respectively, proved fatal. The correct returns are said to be—small-pox, attacked 1, died 0; cholera, attacked 45, died 38.

"WE are sorry to learn," says the "Lucknow Times," of the 2nd inst., "that cholera and small-pox are raging to such an extent on the Trans-Gogra side, that pickets have been placed at the different ghauts to prevent the diseases being brought across. We are informed that hundreds of the poor natives are dying daily without any relief being afforded them."

THE old Brewery at Simla, with all appertaining to it, is shortly to come to the hammer, at an upset price of Rs. 30,000. it must have cost three times that sum, and was once, if we remember rightly, brought forward by a Limited Company with a capital of a lakh and a half of rupees. Bad management ruined in its infancy what once seemed a very promising speculation. —*Pioneer*.

THE "Friend of India's" description of Mr. W. Forsyth, as an accomplished scholar and author, brother of the Commissioner of Jullundhur, and a man of high Christian character, irresistibly recalls to our mind the epitaph on Lady O'Looney, who was "bland, passionate and deeply religious, painted in water colours, and sent several pictures to the exhibition, was first cousin to Lady Jones, and of such is the kingdom of heaven."—*Pioneer*.

BUNDELCUND, 31*st May*.—"This year the heat is intolerable in this district. It is no figure of speech to say that we constantly live in a hot-air bath. The nights and mornings are also hot Death by sun-stroke is of constant occurrence. Added to this the distress continues as before. We have, however, to thank Colonel Ternan, Deputy Commissioner, Jalaun, who invited and raised subscriptions for the relief of the poor and the management has been entrusted to good ands."

A SHORT time ago the president of the *Julsa Tahzib* committee of Lucknow petitioned the Government of India for a reduction of postage on native newspapers of a certain weight, stating that if such reduction was made it would tend towards increasing the circulation of their journals, by which the Government would benefit in revenue, but we learn from the "Lucknow Times" that the Governor General in reply has informed the president that no further concessions could be made in the matter of postage.

RAEPORE, 29*th May*.—"On the 20th instant we were visited by a regular cyclone, which did great damage to thatched houses, and blew down many trees. The heat has been terrific, but a dust-storm yesterday cooled the air a little. We are very badly off for water, nearly all the tanks being dry, and what water remains is brackish and nasty. On the 15th a cloud of locusts passed through the northern portion of the district; but finding nothing to eat, they moved on to more tempting regions. Scarcity continues, and the relief works have come to a stand-still owing to cholera."

THE total cost per annum of each pupil receiving state education in India is said to be a little over rupees thirteen, of which Government contributes rupees ten, and local funds rupees three. The total average cost is greater in Mysore than in any other province, Bengal coming next, and Madras being the third most expensive on the list. The rates for the three administrations in the order named, are Rs. 23, Rs. 19 and Rs. 14. On the other hand the rising generation appear to be very cheaply educated in the Central Provinces, at the small cost of Rs. 6·7 per head; but there are no expensive collegiate institutions in the latter districts.—*Madras Times*.

IN regard to the charge that Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen allowed divine honours to be paid him, the *Indian Mirror* now makes an explicit statement :—"No Brahmo has degraded or defiled himself so far as to *worship* Baboo Keshub Chunder; 2, none has ever addressed him as 'Lord'; 3, hundreds honour him as their teacher and guide; 4, some do prostrate themselves before him when making *pronam*, and he too prostrates himself before others; 5, some do ask him to pray unto God for their welfare, and they similarly ask all whom they love and respect to remember them in their prayers; 6, none has deserted him lately except those who have rationalistic tendencies, who hate Christ in their hearts and abhor his teachings, who have very little faith in prayer and grace and Providence, and who become too worldly-minded in time to sympathise or keep pace with the enthusiastic and self-sacrificing band of progressive Brahmos."

AT a half-yearly meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce last Monday, Mr. James Rome, who presided, remarked in the course of an opening address—"In regard to Overland postage, I refer you to the report; the increased rates are due to the weekly service via Bombay, and it is for you to consider whether that service is worth the 3d. extra now levied." It is surprising to hear a Calcutta merchant suggesting, as Mr. Rome seems by implication to do, that it might be desirable to return to the old system of fortnightly mails. The progress of railway communication has definitely decided that question. But there is at the same time a good claim upon Government for a reduction in the present rates of postage. Referring to Mr. Cooper the explorer, Mr. Rome said—"You are all well aware of his efforts to reach India from Shanghai, and how these efforts terminated. Mr. Cooper left Calcutta about three weeks ago, determined to endeavour to explore the country from Assam to Shanghai. The merchants of Calcutta have placed funds at his disposal and have afforded to him such encouragement as he desired; but I may state that the Government of India, as well as Sir R. Alcock, fearing complications and responsibilities, have disowned him entirely; and after what we know of the cost of the march to Magdala, probably we cannot blame them for so doing." Mr. Rome made the following remarks on Port Canning :—"Any allusion to the Mutlah has accidentally been left out of the report. I should be very glad to see Port Canning thriving and prosperous, but with my Birkenhead experience I have always been of opinion that far too much was expected all at once. Port Canning must grow gradually, Calcutta was not built in a day, nor was London, Liverpool, New York or any other great port. Some have grown rapidly in our time almost, but the chief ports of the world have taken centuries to become what they are. Hence, I think, whilst every encouragement should be given to Port Canning, that its friends must not expect it to burst into full grown existence at once, but that it must grow gradually as every other thing in this world does. A proposition is on foot now to make it a free port—a free port in regard to port dues, not duties on cargo, and I can only say I see no objection to making it a free port under such terms to-morrow." The greater part of Mr. Rome's speech, however, dealt with the proposed increase of the Calcutta port dues from 4 to 8 annas per ton, a subject which seems to be a good deal discussed in Calcutta, the merchants regarding the measure, naturally, with little favour.

CHOLERA IN TANNA.

A TANNA correspondent, who is likely to be well informed on the subject he refers to, writes to us as follows on the 5th instant :—"You will be astonished to learn that within the last few days more than 75 or 80 persons were cut off in Tanna by that dreadful scourge—cholera. Although the policemen, poor fellows, are going from house to house by day and by night with cholera mixture, &c., still the authorities of Bombay have not even enquired into the matter. The Tannaites are without a regular medical man and are at the mercy of the plague; those connected with the Municipality of the place are also fast asleep or are afraid of the 'Murree Devi'—so they keep the town in a filthy and dirty condition. The police, with their burly inspector, are about the streets and lanes, but I wonder what they can do? I have just seen some medical boys out, but what do they know? Do stir up the authorities, and thus save the town of Tanna and the island of Bombay from cholera."

THE WAHABEE CONSPIRACY.

WE (*Friend of India*) believe that Lord Mayo has determined to deal effectually with the Wahabee conspiracy. The ringleaders, caught by Mr. W. H. Reilly some months ago, are now being tried at Patna—the third state trial of the kind in five years. So long as General McCleverty commands the Madras Army, he will probably continue to provoke panics like that which lately excited Vellore, by prophesying smooth things. But Government ought to direct its attention to the Wahabees who now find a sympathising asylum in the Feudatory States. In Tonk, for instance, there is a powerful Wahabee faction disaffected to the core.

A '57 REBEL AT MISCHIEF AGAIN.

A REBEL, named Burjur Singh, who has managed to escape the police since 1857, re-appeared lately, as we are informed, in the district of Jaloun, set fire to one or two villages, and murdered a few ryots. The scene of this exploit was about sixteen miles from the Sudder Station. As soon as the news reached Colonel Swiney, the District Superintendent of Police, he at once despatched his reserve force of mounted constables, he himself following soon after. This took place just in time to prevent further mischief, and the police succeeded in shooting two of Burjur Singh's men. Burjur Singh himself, however, effected his escape for the time; but Colonel Swiney has so arranged matters, that there is every hope, we hear, of the outlaw being eventually captured. Burjur Singh is said to be attended by about sixty armed men. The cause of his sudden reappearance in the district is said to be the death of his son under somewhat suspicious circumstances. He has succeeded in murdering one of his female relations, whom he suspected to be the cause of his son's death.—*Pioneer*.

AN UNHAPPY ENCOUNTER WITH A TIGER.

IT is with sincere regret (says the *Lucknow Times* of the 2nd inst.) we hear of Captain Thackwell, of the 5th Lancers, having met with a very sad encounter with a wounded tiger, while out shooting at Bulrampore. A short time ago Captain Chaffey, of the same regiment, accompanied Captain Thackwell out tiger hunting, and having met with no success for some days, they were rather disheartened, but were not long kept so, when they got information of the vicinity of a tiger, which in their eagerness to get a shot at, they dismounted from their elephant to seek the monster on foot. They discovered the brute in some thick jungle, when Captain Thackwell managed to put two bullets into him, but this not proving sufficient for him, and he becoming maddened with the wounds he received, sprang on the pair and succeeded in fastening himself on Captain Thackwell, injuring him in his shoulder and thigh very severely. Captain Chaffey in this emergency behaved very pluckily. Going up to the tiger he shot him dead, though not without greatly risking the life of his unfortunate friend, who lay helpless in the clutches of the furious beast. We hear that Captain Thackwell is being conveyed into Lucknow. We hope this disaster is not so great as it is given out.

AFGHANISTAN.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

9*th May*—Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan sent six thousand rupees as nuzranah to the Akhoond of Swat to be presented to the Saint on his behalf, but the man who took the money to Swat returned to Cabul with it to-day, as it had not been accepted by the Akhoond, who, the man states, denied even that he said prayers for the Cabul Ameer, on the ground of his attachment to the infidels. Some of the late Generals and other servants of the ex-Ameer, Mahomed Azim Khan, and Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan, are at Swat, the guests of the Akhoond, and treated by him with the greatest consideration. The Ameer's entire attention is now devoted to administrative reforms. This day a meeting was called by the Ameer, consisting of Mirza Habeeboolla Khan, Mirza Jaffar, Sirdar Wally Mahomed Khan, Mahomed Ismail Khan, Mahomed Aslum Khan

and the measure will with all due speed be conducted to a House where it will meet with the most chilling reception, even if it should not be, as Edgar Poe sings, "chilling and killing." A meeting of Conservative Lords is to be held to consider the course which they should take. Speaking fairly, we may say that it would be too much to expect from an assembly of spiritual and temporal peers, for the most part Conservative, that they should accept the measure with any readiness, or abstain from suggesting large alterations in it. But as the nation has resolved that the bill shall pass it will be wisest in the Peers, even while showing their natural dislike to the measure, to take an attitude that will enable them to yield—as yield they must—with as good a grace as the circumstances will permit. We hope not to have to record any folly, or any great individual petulence, but let the Lords do what they may, the measure must become law.

It is a sort of scandal that the time of the Imperial Legislature should have been taken up in dealing with O'Sullivan, late Mayor of Cork, whose "profligate folly" we described last week. There was no way of treating him, however, except by an Act of Parliament, and all was prepared for the passing this, when he signified, through his friend Mr. Maguire, that he resigned his office, adding that he did not mean the words he used in reference to the attempted assassination of the Duke of Edinburgh, in the sense which had been given to them. Gladly enough, Mr. Gladstone allowed the matter to drop, but the bill can be revived, within a month, should O'Sullivan (a vender of Irish butter) not act in good faith. At this moment his Fenian admirers clamour for his re-election, or for his being allowed to nominate his successor. It is most likely that there will be outrages in Cork, but the magistracy and the police are on the alert. The man himself is the agent for all the small farmers who manufacture butter in the south, and they are mostly of a disaffected class, and the Cork rabble, of course, are with him. It makes the whole affair more contemptible to know that the orgy at which the treasonable language was spoken was one of a particularly Irish character, and could all the details have been suppressed, it would have been much better. But as they were published, Government had but one course, and it is felt that Mr. Gladstone showed becoming courage in doing a disagreeable thing. We say felt, for it has not been every where said, and the Conservative organ furnishes a venomous article on the subject by representing the ex-mayor, who opened the gaol and let out the criminals, as a worthy imitator of the Government that opened the prisons and released the Fenians.

No other Parliamentary matter has much interest for readers at a distance. We may note that a new attempt, by the advocates of the Bill "permitting" a majority of two-thirds to close public-houses against the other third, has failed, but the Home Secretary promises legislation in restraint of publicans and beer-houses. An excellent Scotch Education Bill, based on sensible and liberal principles, has been all but ruined by the House of Lords, partly for its own sake, partly in pursuance of the policy which opposes all interference with ecclesiastical authority. Mr. Layard has again stated the resolution of the Ministry in regard to the new law courts. Inigo Jones's design is, however, abandoned for that of Mr. Street, who is altering his plans to suit the new site. Readers who may return from India in about ten years will probably see the Temple of Justice complete, but it is far from certain. Sir Roundell Palmer means to resist the Government scheme with all his might, and though the Liberal majority in the Commons may be faithful, a good deal will depend on the voices of the law lords. We may add, while mentioning Parliament, that Mr. Horsman, the original constructor, with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, of the famous Cave of Adullam, has just got back into the House, for Liskeard. He had been beaten at the poll by Sir Francis Lycett, a Liberal (whose proposer stated that his man had a million of money), when the Conservatives of Liskeard held a meeting, and decided that the ex-Adullamite was a better man for them than the millionaire, so they went up 109 strong, and elected Mr. Horsman—on which Sir Francis instantly saw the absolute necessity of the ballot. The Liberal majority in the House is so great that a clever, dashing, hard-hitting speaker, who cannot be reckoned upon by either side, with perfect safety, is not unwelcome, especially as the present House, though as respectable and patriotic as possible, is, on both sides, rather dull.

Their Royal Highnesses the Heir Apparent and his princess, who left us in November, returned on Wednesday last. If readiness for active work be any proof of health gained in travel, the young couple certainly have given such proof. They travelled all night, got to Marlborough-house early in the morning, lunched with the Queen, who was in town, accompanied her to see the new exhibition of the Academy, drove in the Park, and at night attended a great State concert at the Palace. Her Majesty has since left for Windsor, and will be *en route* for the Highlands, with her younger children, when this despatch is leaving our shore. The prince and princess remain to do the honours of the season.

Of the American attitude, as expounded by Mr. Sumner, and of the attitude of England, as expounded by her press, we speak elsewhere, as the most important topic of the hour. The French elections now draw very near, and the Emperor has made a speech at Chartres, and it is, of course, pronounced (by those who will never see anything good in what he says or does) to be a mistake. He reminded the people of Chartres that when he was appointed President of the Republic—"reminded them of a broken oath" at once begins a censor—that town was the first he visited, and there he made his first appeal for conciliation. Seventeen years later he would speak in the same language, but with more authority—"usurped," is the next interpolation. He invites honest men of every party to second the Government in its path of progress—"have we a liberty more than then?"—and to oppose resistance to subversive passions, which threaten the fabric of universal suffrage. He counts upon the citizens of Chartres, because they are part of the eight millions who have thrice voted for him. It appears to us that as means to an end, that is, as an electioneering speech intended to influence ignorant and timid electors, the address fulfils its purpose. The Opposition are very busy, and as was said of the audience on Edmund Kean's first night, it is wonderful how so few of them make so much noise. A gentleman whose name hath significance to India, M. Lesseps, of the Canal, is a candidate, but is thought to have injured his chances by flying in a passion, and indicating the prefect of the place by the very coarsest epithet supplied by the French language. M. Thiers has issued a short and smart address—he was asked to discuss social questions, but declines. "I want to discuss liberty," he says, "which we have been seeking for seven years and don't get." *En passant*, be it noted that the frightful extravagance of the French new nobility and their imitators is almost too much for their sycophants, and hints are given that with such taxation and debt as exist for the State, private persons would be wise not to invite attention to such unheard-of luxury. Of course, such words are idle, and court the notice they deprecate.

Spain has finally resolved that religion shall be free, but large numbers of persons, not all priests and women, are affrighted at what is really a defiance of Catholic dogma, and the comminations of the clergy in the Cortes are echoed in crowded churches of penitents. But the clause in the Constitution is carried. The nation obliges itself to maintain the worship and the ministers of the Catholic religion, but the public or private exercise of any other worship remains guaranteed to all foreigners resident in Spain, without more limitations than the universal rule of morals, and if any Spaniards profess any other religion than the Catholic, the foregoing words are to apply to them. This decree is well, and it will take a myriad priest-power to reverse it. A singular incident marked the discussion, and would have aided the cause of the friends of toleration had it needed any aid. Labourers were at work making some street improvements at a spot in Madrid bearing the fatal name of the Quemadero de la Cruz—that is the "Burning-Place" of the Inquisition. They dug down, just before the debate, upon the remains of sundry who had been burned to death, on that spot, for religion. There in strata, marking various dates of execution, lay calcined bones, fragments of garments, and it is said, hair, and other evidence of the horrible work that had been done by the priests whose sway the clerical party sought to vindicate and preserve. The most powerful use was made of this incident by a young orator who made himself a name in the debate, and amid the enthusiastic cheers of the Cortes, he bade the ecclesiastics note that the earth had opened her mouth to bring horrific testimony against them. A magnificent speech on the same side was made by Castelar, the first speaker in Spain, yet it did not equal the effect produced by the younger man. Religion has had her way. Monarchy finds more difficulty, and it is clear that a king is not ready. So, when the Constitution is arranged, Serrano is to be Regent, and Prim is to have the sole command of the army, while a monarch is being found. We imagine that this arrangement slightly resembles that suggested in the stage version of the *Tempest*, "Trinculo shall be King, and I will be Viceroy *over* him." Garibaldi, of whom little has been heard of late, addresses Spain, and wonders she thinks of a king when other nations are weary of kings.

His Majesty the Sultan has made a speech to his council, and has expressed such wise sentiments on the subject of progress and economy as must have startled some of his older hearers. A still more significant piece of news comes to us from the same region. The Government feels that in the matter of railroads Turkey is sadly behind other nations, and as foreign contractors appear to have failed, the Porte is to take the work into its own hands, and construct a railroad across the country, for the purpose of fully developing its resources. A loan, of course, will be wanted, and we shall now see how much sincerity there is in the declarations of those who assert that Turkey has renewed her youth, and is fit to take place among Christian Powers—will the loan be promoted? *Apropos* of a great work of this kind, we hear this week that the gigantic line which the Americans resolved to throw over the west, and through the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific is actually complete, and the two oceans are united. He must be dead to all sentiment of admiration who can refuse it to such an operation, when its appalling difficulties, of which its magnitude is the least, are taken into account. It does not promise good to Mormonism, or to the Indians.

At home we are not distinguishing ourselves by much that is new in the engineering way—we have, however, a fine embankment, Holborn valley is exalted, and the bridge at Blackfriars will be noble. But Cambridge University is doing a brave thing. The Cam is a bad river for oarsmen, and hence the regular defeat on the Thames. So the Cambridge men are dredging their water with a powerful engine, pull down a railway bridge whose piers are in the way, and erect another, and perform other improving operations. The list of the subscriptions from the various colleges is published, and shows a good deal of money, but much more is wanted from Cambridge men and others. And a glorious new chapel at St. John's College has just been consecrated. It is by Mr. Gilbert Scott, is decorated English, and a gem of architecture.

Earl Russell has been moved by Irish disturbances to turn round upon his Whig and Liberal friends, and rate them somewhat roundly for not having attacked the land question rather than the comparatively unimportant subjects of endowed schools, and the like, and Lord Derby, encouraged by the defection of the aged Whig from his party, made a fiercer onslaught, drew a parallel between Mr. Bright and the Mayor of Cork, and said that the former had put it into the heads of the Irish tenant, that they were to pay no rent after 1870. Ministers were not very spirited in their replies. India had a share in the attention of the Lords, just before they rose for the holidays, and it will be seen that on the Indian Government Bill Lord Salisbury carried an amendment giving the Crown the sole power to fill up vacancies in the council, Lord Lawrence approving the alteration. The Commons, having wound up the loose ends of the Irish Church Bill, and approved a variety of Mr. Lowe's Budget proposals, will read the great measure for the third time on the 31st, and the Lords will reassemble on the 31st, to be ready to receive it, as Lord Granville intimated, with a good-natured look of semi-defiance at the Opposition.

A FORTNIGHT ago we adverted to the speech of Mr. Sumner, and said that it was possible that graver treatment might have to be bestowed upon it than its preposterous character seemed to warrant. Since that time the English journals of position have scarcely omitted an opportunity of discussing the address and the points which it raises, and we learn that the greatest curiosity is felt in America to know "how England takes the speech." That fact seems to offer a key to the true mode of dealing with the outrageous and fantastic demand of Mr. Sumner. His proposals, were they made by a Mr. G. F. Train, or any other fanatic hater of this country, would be a subject for laughter on both sides the Atlantic. But coming from man of ability and high standing, and alleged to be accredited by the opinion of the United States, they deserve different treatment, though not, we think, the solemnity of examination to which they have been subjected here We may have been, in our careless ignorance of the manners and habits of all persons but ourselves, led into error as regards the semi-official character of the speech, and the permission given by Congress to print, it is, we are apprised, a mere matter of form. The Americans would be ashamed of being so ignorant on a detail of the House of Commons practice, or of supposing, for instance, that an unopposed first reading meant that a measure was to be allowed to pass. This view of the publication of the speech being taken, it remains that a powerful address has been delivered by a private person and the Americans want to know what we think of it. The entire English press has spoken out on the subject, and told the Americans what we think of it—that it is made up of, *ægri somnia*—nay, a sick man's dream were more coherent. If the United States can have been fooled by high falutin orators and Irish journalists into the belief that England will submit, to any sort of humiliation in this matter of the *Alabama*, the declarations of the press will have disabused them of that idea. But it is a bad compliment to those to whom we wish to be civil (if they will allow us), to imply that a great nation can be serious in permitting such a person as Mr. Sumner to speak its mind to a nation as proud and as strong as any other in the world, and we decline to accept Mr. Sumner as the mouthpiece of America.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

On this bill being reported as amended in committee,

The Earl of Ellenborough criticised the provision for shortening the tenure of membership in the Council of India.

Some discussion arose on a proposition by the Marquis of Salisbury, resisted by the Duke of Argyll and Lords Lyveden and Halifax, to vest in the Crown the sole power of appointing to vacancies in the council.

Lord Lawrence believed it would be better for the council and better for India that the members of the council should all be nominated by the Crown. Whatever might be the sense of responsibility of a council, that of the Secretary of State must be still greater, and being mainly responsible to Parliament and the country for the working of the Government of India, he would always consult the different members of the council as to the best men he could select, while the fact of the nomination being in his hands would give the best security for the best man being nominated. There was a tendency, moreover, in cases of selection by the council for gentlemen to go about and canvass them. It was not desirable to place councillors in a false position and encourage that tendency. (Hear, hear.) The nominations by the council and by the Secretary of State had hitherto been equally good, but in the long run there would be a greater security for obtaining able men if the latter had the entire selection. As to the qualification, he thought the field of selection would be unwisely limited if confined to men who had not returned from India more than five years. It was true matters were in a transition state, but that transition was by no means so great as was generally supposed. Certain changes were coming over India, but the feelings, sympathies, and aspirations of the people were very much what they were formerly. Were they themselves consulted he believed they would prefer the selections as councillors of men of long standing in the service, rather than of younger men.

Lord Cairns was of opinion that the Secretary of State, who was responsible for the Government of India, might properly be made responsible also for the choice of members of the Council.

Earl Grey maintained that the authority of the Council depended much on the opinion in India of its independence, and that this opinion would be weakened by depriving the members of the Council of their power of electing part of their colleagues.

The Duke of Argyll stated that the Government were opposed to having this additional patronage forced upon them, but would, though defeated, nevertheless proceed with the bill.

On a division, Lord Salisbury's amendment was carried by 89 to 53.

The Marquis of Salisbury moved an amendment for the purpose of removing ambiguities on the question already two or three times mooted in this House, whether the Secretary of State is liable to be overruled by his council in regard to grants or appropriations of Indian revenue.

The Duke of Argyll, in reply, supported his former view, that the Secretary of State is not subjected by the present act to any general financial control by the council; and he explained that the doubt had originated in discussions at the council while the Marquis of Salisbury was himself Secretary of State. He showed that the proposed amendment would produce infinitely greater ambiguities and difficulties than any construction of the existing provision was liable to. The amendment would, moreover, confer a dangerous discretion on the Secretary of State in financial matters.

The Marquis of Salisbury repudiated some opinions as to telegraphic and railway communication, which he understood to have been attributed to him by the Duke of Argyll; but as he was satisfied that he had in fact practically converted the duke to his view of the existing law, he was willing to withdraw the amendment, which after some observations by Lord Cairns and the Duke of Argyll, he accordingly did.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 11.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—Cornet John Graham Carrick Moore to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice George Charles, Marquis of Blandford, who retires.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Lieutenant W. Henry Brooke Peters, from the 80th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice W. R. M'Kay, who exchanges.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Lieutenant Samuel James Dakin to be Captain by purchase, vice Morris Bayntun Crosbie Yescombe, who retires; Cornet Francis Charles Clark to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Dakin.

8th Hussars.—Cornet Alan Osman Ricardo has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

18th Hussars.—Cornet Harry William Parker to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Murray, promoted.

Royal Artillery.—Captain Peter Daniel Marett (late Bombay) to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice D. J. Kinloch, who retires upon full-pay; Second Captain Philip Hanmer Harcourt (late Bombay) to be Captain, vice Marett; Lieutenant Mark Algernon Chaldecott (late Bombay) to be Second Captain, vice Harcourt; Quartermaster William Armstrong has been permitted to retire upon half pay.

Royal Engineers.—Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Hornblow Rundall (late Madras) to be Colonel, vice H. W. Hitchins, who retires upon full-pay; Captain Arthur Scott Moberly (late Madras) to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Rundall; Second Captain Joseph Beatty (late Madras) to be Captain, vice Moberly; Lieutenant Philip Samuel Marindin (late Madras) to be 2nd Captain, vice Beatty.

Coldstream Guards.—Reginald Pole-Carew, gent., to be Ensign and Lieutenant by purchase, vice Walter Bulkeley Barrington, who retires; James Gordon Henry Graham Montgomery, gent., to be Ensign and Lieutenant by purchase, vice Henry James Wigram, who retires.

2nd Foot.—Ensign Thomas Edwards Harman to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Robert Shirley, deceased; Ensign Alexander Theodore Morison, from the 64th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Harman.

12th Foot.—Captain Samuel Fairtough to be Major without purchase, vice James William Espinasse, deceased; Ensign Alexander Evans Gordon to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Richard Brereton Ward, deceased; Ensign John Grant, from the 65th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Gordon.

17th Foot.—The second Christian name of Ensign Clarke is Wingfield, not Wingfeild, as stated in the 'Gazette' of March 16.

24th Foot.—Ensign Levett Holt Bennett to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice John Henry Kean, who retires, Charles Algernon Hearle Bishop-Culpeper, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Bennett.

48th Foot.—Staff-Surgeon William Robert Burkitt to be Surgeon, vice Rowland Wimburn Carter, appointed to the Staff.

50th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Walter Delamain Tripe, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice William Napier Considine, who retires.

64th Foot.—Ensign Dudley Henry Seymour Smith to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice John Gee, who retires; Robert Henry Johnson, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Smith.

66th Foot.—Ensign Frederick Baines Dillon to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Charles Langley Whitty, who retires; Ensign Henry Herbert Smallpiece to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Arthur Wybrow Baker, who retires; Edward Henry Fosbery, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Dillon; William Augustus Callaghan, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Smallpiece.

80th Foot.—Lieutenant William Rowland McKay, from the 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant, vice W. H. B. Peters, who exchanges.

93rd Foot.—The second christian name of Ensign Elliott is Hambley, not Hamley as stated in the 'Gazette' of July 12, 1867.

107th Foot.—Quartermaster Michael Lyne has been permitted to retire from the service on a pension.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Rowland Wimburn Carter from the 48th Foot, to be Staff Surgeon, vice Wm. Robert Burkitt, appointed to the 48th Foot; the resignation of Staff Assistant Surgeon John Holden Webb to bear date March 18th, 1869, and not April 17, 1869, as stated in the 'Gazette, of the 16th April.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

Chaplain of the Fourth Class the Rev John O'Flaherty to be Chaplain of the Third Class; Chaplain of the Fourth Class the Rev. Joseph M'Sweeney to be Chaplain of the Third Class.

BREVET.

The surname of the Lieutenant-General promoted General in the 'Gazette' of the 23rd of April, 1869, is Worrall, and not Woorall, as therein stated; Colonel Henry White Hitchins, retired full-pay, Royal (late Madras) Engineers, to be Major-General, the rank being honorary only; Lieutenant-Colonel David James Kinloch, retired full-pay, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, to be Colonel, the rank being honorary only; Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Knight, half-pay, unattached, late Town Major, Quebec, who retires upon full-pay, to have the honorary rank of Colonel; Paymaster Charles Skrine, 78th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain; Quartermaster William Armstrong, half-pay, Royal Artillery, to have the honorary rank of Captain; the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel conferred on Paymaster W. Brumell, from the 1st of May, 1869, is honorary, not temporary, as stated in the 'Gazette" of the 4th of May.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE GRANTED.

Capt. A. S. Thain.....	Bengal Staff Corps	6	mo.
Lieut. F. F. Cotton	„ Engineers	6	„
Lieut. S. B. Home	„ Infantry	6	„
Lieut.-Col. E. Gage	Madras Staff Corps	6	„
Capt. T. McMunn.....	„ Invalids	6	„
Major C. A. Collier.....	Bombay Staff Corps	6	„
Apothecary G. Higgs.....	„	6	„
Apothecary T. Mulrooney..	„	6	„

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Col. W. Maxwell.....	Bengal Artillery.
Lieut.-Col. D. C. Vaurenen	„ „
Lieut.-Col. W. D. Morgan.....	„ Staff Corps.
Lieut.-Col. J. E. Fraser.....	„ „
Major A. Pond.....	„ „
Captain J. Stewart.....	„ Artillery.
Lieut. A. C. B. Wither	„ Infantry.
Col. G. Rowlandson	Madras Artillery.
Capt. A. G. Arbuthnot	„ Cavalry.
Lieut. C. D. Chatterton.....	„ Staff Corps.
Capt. C. J. Hawkins.....	Bombay „

CASUALTIES IN HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN SERVICE.—Rowland Money, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service, May 2; Major-General John Christie, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, May 7; Lieut.-Col. W. Aldous, Retired List, Bengal Army, May 12; Lieut.-Col. J. H. Simmonds, Retired List Bengal Army, May 7; and Lieut.-Col. G. A. Brownlow, Retired List, Bengal Army, May 8.

THE LOSS OF THE "CHEDUBA."

THE dislike of being the harbingers of misfortune has prevented us thus far (writes the *Indian Daily News* on the 2nd inst.) giving publicity to rumours and fears that have had currency in Calcutta for some days past. The steamer *Cheduba*, belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company, it is feared, has gone down in the cyclone that visited the Bay of Bengal on the 15th or 16th ultimo. The *Cheduba* was on the Rangoon line; and telegrams, known to have been received from Rangoon up to Saturday last, reported her non-arrival at Rangoon. Telegrams, said to have been received on Monday, tell the same story; and fears are really entertained that the *Cheduba* is lost. She had on board the following saloon passengers:—General Fawnce, Lieutenant F. Furgusson, 3rd Fusiliers, and Mrs. Bainbridge.

We heard previously an opinion expressed that the storm was more severe in the north-east portion of the Bay than that of 1864, in which the *Persia*, belonging to the same Company, was lost. The *Cheduba* may be still afloat—a helpless hulk; but, it is feared, the worst has befallen her.

(Englishman).

The *Cheduba* carried the following passengers:—Major General Faunce, Lieutenant J. Ferguson, 21st Fusiliers, Mrs. Bainbridge, P. Dwyer, a Mahomedan lady 20 natives and two children; she left the Sand Heads on the morning of Saturday, 15th instant, for Rangoon. At midnight on Saturday, the cyclone, which passed over Jessore on 16th, made itself felt at the Sand Heads. It appears to have arisen far to the south, and very probably the *Cheduba* felt its full force.

THE LOSS OF THE "BUCENTAUR."

ON Saturday there was but little difference in the appearance of the *Bucentaur*, which went ashore on the Prongs on the previous day. She still lay on the reefs, the water breaking over her all day, and being quite up to the deck at high tide. Even her canvas was mostly all as intact as on the previous day. As no access can be got to the ship without great danger, there is little hope of saving her or any of the cargo, and on Saturday and yesterday Lieutenant Carew and Mr. Corke were engaged in firing at the ship so as to disfigure her and prevent her from misleading others making for the port. The crew of the *Bucentaur* were lodged in the Sailor's Home on Friday evening, and generally seem none the worse bodily. One of the two men wh were thrown from the wheel had an arm bruised, and the other had a leg injured, but they are recovering. As to the lifeboat service, those who were out in the boat and the tug on Friday deserve the highest credit for their courage during the rough passage, and for the neat and expeditious manner in which they got off the crew of the *Bucentaur*. In mentioning the arrangements for launching the *Prongs*, we remarked that it had been undergoing repairs at the Dockyard preparatory for the monsoon, and that there was a difficulty in getting her launched. We should explain that the boat had been brought from her usual station to the Dockyard simply to be put in the water, and when there she was drawn up for a touch of paint. There were no material repairs necessary; and as to the launching, that was as easily managed at the Dockyard as it could have been at the usual station, whilst of course the former was even more convenient for the crew and the tug.

Yesterday the appearance of the wreck had changed considerably, as the greater part of the mainmast had broken off; and in the course of the day several bales of piece goods and many spars, &c., were washed ashore.

AN EXTRAORDINARY WILL-FORGERY AT DACCA.

WE (*Englishman*) doubt if in all the records of Indian *causes célebrés* so strange a story can be found as that which comes to us from Dacca.

During the whole month of May Dacca has been kept in a fever of excitement by the progress of a criminal case, in which several of its most prominent citizens are involved, and in which a vast number of its residents are to a greater or less extent interested. That during the whole of this period the local print should have preserved the most careful silence is, to say the least of it, somewhat remarkable. We do not know that we can do better than give a slight history of the case so far as it has gone, abstaining from all comment and confining ourselves to what we understand to be the actual facts elicited. Some years ago an aged Armenian resident of Dacca, named Aviet Ter Gregory, prepared a will, in which, after making some minor provision for various relatives, and others who might be supposed to have claims on him, he left a large proportion of his estate, valued at from Rs. 200,000 to 300,000, to found and maintain a school. This will he was in the habit of reading to his intimates, and it thus became generally known, especially amongst the Armenian community, that Mr. Ter Gregory intended to devise the bulk of his fortune to an educational purpose. His death was somewhat sudden, and immediately afterwards a will was produced in which, indeed, provision was made for a school, but the bulk of the estate was devised to a person called Avitick Ter Gregory, described as the foster son, or illegitimate son, of the deceased, and the bequests to the relatives were largely increased. The genuineness of this will was suspected at the time, and various attempts have since been made, not so much to set it aside, as to arrive at the truth. One difficulty in the way was the fact that, although it provided for a school, it constituted no trust. This will was duly passed through the Courts as genuine, and under it the estate of Mr. Gregory was divided. The foster son fell into the hands of men more astute than himself, and the estate thus became the means of enriching a number of persons. The division, too, was skilfully made, for as many as possible seem to have been made sharers in the distribution of the funds. The authorities in Dacca had their suspicions roused several times, but the case was beset with difficulties; nearly every one who could give information was interested in keeping silence, and hence nothing was done. A few weeks ago, however, those concerned seem to have quarrelled among themselves; the grievances of the foster son of the deceased came to a head, and just at this moment Baboo Bykantnath Sen, of the Educational Department, who was on leave in the interior of the district, managed to obtain some valuable information. The officers of the Department filed an information praying for an enquiry, and Mr. Graham, the Magistrate, at once took up the case. He appears to have discarded the police in the enquiry, and to have trusted to Bykantnath Sen. Through his management the Magistrate was enabled to pounce upon Avitick Gregory at a time when he had in his possession a set of papers which revealed almost all that was required to be known, and contained evidence against those implicated under their own hands.

Proceedings were at once taken under Section 404 of the Penal Code against Messrs. Joachim Pogose, Nicholas Pogose, Johannes Stephens, and Catchick Thomas.

The papers seized disclosed the whole *modus operandi* by which the original will was set aside. It would appear that the original will was made to serve as a copy from which the second will was drawn up. As soon as the second will was produced a negotiation was opened between the various parties who are now implicated, and a sum of Rs. 100,000 was borrowed from Khajah Abdool Gunny. Of this sum the Messrs. Pogose received Rs. 9,000 each, and Mr. Stephens Rs. 10,000 for their good offices. The remaining Rs. 72,000 were divided between the immediate relatives of Mr. Ter Gregory, each representative of a branch of the family being allotted Rs. 11,000, while the balance was distributed amongst the general mass of expectants. All this is set out on a deed drawn up by the advice or counsel of a lawyer from Calcutta. But this deed unfortunately distinctly says that the parties concerned suspected the second will under which they were acting was informal. Curiously enough the papers comprise a regular list of all the documents bearing on the matter and receipts for every sum paid. They, in fact constitute the case. It is a marvel that they should have been preserved in so very business-like a manner. With these facts before him the Magistrate appears to have arraigned J. Stephens and Catchick Thomas on the primary charge, and to have charged the two Pogoses with aiding and abetting. After an investigation, which has extended over a month, we now hear that the parties concerned have been committed to the Sessions under Sections 403 and 406 of the Penal Code.

Messrs. J. Pogose, N. Pogose and J. Stephens are the foremost Armenian residents of Dacca, and their arraignment, as was only to be expected, has caused a very considerable sensation at the Presidency as well as at Dacca. Whether the position of the parties concerned is taken into account, or whether the number of persons deriving benefit under a will which, according to the papers seized, may not be genuine, is borne in mind, the case appears one of the most extraordinary in the annals of Indian crime.

BOMBAY.

THE "CHARLES," "REFORM," "NOBSK FLAG," and "GLEAM," all from Bombay, have arrived at Penang.

THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY'S s.s. "MARTABAN" will sail for Kurrachee this morning at 8 o'clock. Her passengers are Mr. Steele and 57 deck passengers.

TRESPASS.—Mr. Connon on Saturday fined two Hindoos two annas each, for trespassing in the compound of Mrs. Hough at Colaba.

DAVE CARSON.—"This distinguished philosopher," as a Madras contemporary describes him, arrived in Madras on the 30th ultimo, accompanied by his "troupe." After staying about a month in Madras he intended to proceed to Bangalore.

EIGHTY DAYS' VOYAGE FROM LONDON TO MADRAS.—Messrs. Allan's ship *Mofussilite*, which arrived at Madras on May 30th, left the East India Docks on the 10th March, and [illegible]owns on the 17th March—thus, says the *Madras Mail*, making one of the shortest passages on record.

KURRACHEE SHIPPING.—The ships *Summer Cloud* and *John Scott* arrived at Kurrachee on the 29th ultimo from London. The barque *Hilda*, Captain C. Von Diederichs, obtained her port clearance on the 27th, and left the following day for Hongkong, with a cargo of cotton.

THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.—The *Mitrodaya* states that the Chief of Junaghur has consented to pay Rs. 1,000 every year towards the expense which will be incurred in translating in Gujerati the journals of the East India Association. It is not to be wondered at, adds the same paper, that the Rao of Kutch has with his usual liberality and largeness of mind expressed his willingness to pay a donation of Rs. 1,000 every year to the East India Association.

THE BRITISH SHIP "DHARWAR," 1,293 tons, lately arrived from Bombay, and about three-fourths loaded for London, was discovered to be on fire about 12-30 A.M. on 17th May. The cargo consisted principally of pepper, sugar, rum, tapioca, tin, &c. Every exertion was made to save the ship and cargo, to effect which it became necessary to fill the hold up to nine feet with water. To all appearance the fire was extinguished, but the next day on removing the hatches, it was found necessary to scuttle the vessel. Nothing has yet been discovered to prove the origin of the fire.—*Penang Letter.*

CONSECRATION OF A PARSEE FIRE TEMPLE.—On Saturday morning a number of Parsee gentlemen attended to witness the ceremony of consecration of the fire temple which has recently been erected at Khetwady at the expense of Mr. Pallonjee Cursetjee Cama, for the use of his co-religionists. Religious ceremonies were performed, after which a paper was read declaring the building to be for the use of Parsees. Rs. 40,000 has been sat apart by the owner, from the interest of which the current expenses of the establishment are to be defrayed. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Collector of Income Tax, thanked Mr. Pallonjee on behalf of the Parsee community for his munificent gift.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.—The *Jame-Jamshed*, alluding to a superstitious ceremony said to have been performed by the Gaekwar in his capital for the pacification of the "Goddess of Cholera," says that the Maharaja commanded all the inhabitants of Baroda to come out with their families to assist at the ceremony, and threatened recusants with a fine. Hundreds of sheep and goats were slaughtered on the occasion. But the chief part of the rite was to parade through the town a male buffalo, with a girl of nineteen years of age upon it. After this was over, the girl was conveyed to a distant hill, and there she is to live in solitude like a condemned prisoner—our contemporary does not say how long. The *Jame-Jamshed* calls upon the Resident and the British Government to interfere in the matter, and to get the girl liberated from this horrible confinement.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 4th, 11 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west strong, thermometer 87, rain 1 inch 15 cents.

PAUMBEN, 4th, 12 noon.—Weather oppressive, wind light south-west, thermometer 89, barometer 29·88.

MANGALORE, 4th, 2-40 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west by south, thermometer 84·53, rain 1 inch 53 cents.

COCHIN, 4th, 9 A.M.—Weather fine, wind north easterly, thermometer 80, barometer 29·886, rain 1 inch, sky cumulus.

CANNANORE, 5th, 8-15 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·899, Rain 2 inches 10 cents.

VINGORLA, 5th, 9-51 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind strong, thermometer 84, rain 1 inch.

CARWAR, 5th, 10-10 A.M.—Weather cloudy and heavy squalls, wind south-east, thermometer 84, barometer 29·93, rain 71 cents.

KOLAPORE, 5th, 12 noon.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 82.

PAUMBEN, 5th, 12 noon.—Weather hazy, wind south-south-west, thermometer 90, barometer 29·87.

COCHIN, 5th, 9 A.M.—Weather fine, wind north westerly, thermometer 78, barometer 29·914, rain 1 inch 44 cents, sky cumulus.

TUTICORIN, 5th, 9 A.M.—Weather fair, wind slightly westerly, thermometer 88.

CANNANORE, 6th, 8 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-east-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·978, rain 1 inch 71 cents.

COCHIN, 6th, 7-50 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·982, rain 99 cents, sky cumulus.

KOLAPORE, 6th, 12 noon.—Weather fair, wind strong south-west, thermometer 80, rain slight.

MANGALORE, 6th, 4-50 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind west by south, thermometer 82·50, rain 2 inches.

CARWAR, 6th, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south, thermometer 79, barometer 30, rain 83 cents.

VINGORLA, 6th, 4 P.M.—Weather overcast, wind south strong, thermometer 86, rain 66 cents.

RAIN FALL IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.	Byculla. In. Cts.
May 30th Sunday	0 12	0 3	0 4
„ 31st Monday	0 0	0 0	0 0
June 1st Tuesday	0 2	0 5	0 0
„ 2nd Wednesday ...	0 26	0 0	0 39
„ 3rd Thursday	0 54	0 59	0 34
„ 4th Friday	0 0	0 0	0 9
„ 5th Saturday	0 8	0 6	0 10
For the week.....	1 2	0 64	0 96

CEYLON.

(Ceylon Overland Examiner, May 30)

IN anticipation of the speedy return of Sir Hercules Robinson, General Hodgson met his Executive Council at Newera Eliya on the 27th. It is of course impossible to guess what were the questions discussed; but whatever they may have been we are pretty certain from the General's thoroughness that they must have been handled with vigour and firmness. General Hodgson has had to deal with a few unpleasant questions during his short administration; but it must be gratifying to him to know, as it is to the general public, that his decisions have invariably given the highest satisfaction, except to the few delinquents, whose high position in the Service they no doubt fancied should secure unqualified approbation of any vagaries they may have delighted to indulge in.

The coffee crop of the last season has nearly been shipped, and except for some small parcels from the higher and more distant districts which are still coming in, neither the railway nor the shipping in our roads would have much to do in this staple. The prospects of the crop for 1869-70 are on the whole very encouraging, but the frequent fluctuations of price in the London market, ranging between 75s. and 83s. within two months, cannot but have the effect of rendering coffee cultivation a rather anxious care. With care and economy, there is however every certainty of the enterprize yet continuing to remain a moderately paying one, though of late the chances of making a fortune by it have been very much diminished if not altogether removed. To men with large capital, who cannot at the outside get more than 5 per cent. for their money —to men for instance like the late Baron James Rothschild whose income at the above rate is said to have amounted to near three and a half millions—coffee cultivation must offer an attractive field for investment, but to men working on borrowed capital, the returns can leave hardly anything beyond the payment of the excessive interest, which is too often the case when the loan is effected in the local market.

The rage for gold mining has subsided, and whatever may be the reasonableness of the expectation which induced the first prospecting party to explore the "gembearing" fields of Ratnapoora, the results have been so inadequate that they have been pronounced to be scarcely commensurate with the labour involved in the search. If, however, there is no likelihood of Ceylon competing with the auriferous fields of Australia, we have yet the comfort of knowing that as regards another mineral, plumbago, Ceylon has no competitor. Both in quantity and quality the Ceylon plumbago fields are unrivalled; and though recent large exportations have tended to bring down the prices a little, general confidence in the permanence and profits of the trade has not been shaken.

Whether the continued dry weather has any influence in over-exciting the nervous system or not we cannot say, but suicides and offences against life have been

YOUNG OXFORD.

(Saturday Review.)

THERE are few earthly surprises at once so odd and so pleasant as the surprise with which, after a few years absence from Oxford, one returns to find oneself an anachronism. It is not merely that the ordinary social changes of life have gone on more rapidly there than elsewhere, that a little world which renews itself every three or four years presents new faces and new voices to us, that, if we seek for some enduring element amid the chaos of novelty, we are driven to make friends with a veteran scout, or to gaze with a sigh of relief on an immortal bedell. It is not the faces only, but the whole atmosphere of Oxford that has changed. The puns, the sermons, the Newdigates, the heroes of the past are utterly forgotten. It is one peculiarity of a place at first sight so eminently traditional, that there is no tradition; the great boating deeds of Smith, the great proctorate of Brown, the wit of Robinson, the learning of Jones, vanish with the generation that knew them. We find ourselves in the midst of a world that has no past, in which a modren life is for ever ebbing and flowing through time-honoured cloisters and beneath immemorial elms, where the most venerable of living beings is the man in his last term.

It is difficult to express the sense of fogyism with which one reads the innumerable Oxford *jeux d'esprit* that float down to hall or parsonage. Charlie comes home for vacation; such amusing little essays, for instance, as these which have just been collected in the form of the *Oxford Spectator*. There is all the old fun, the old sense of social ease and brightness and freedom, the old medley of work and indolence, of jest and earnest, that made Oxford life so picturesque. But every form in which this spirit embodied itself is cnanged. We have to begin our Oxford again, as we had to begin it when we faced the Vice-Chancellor at our matriculation. All is new, all is strange to us, and we are plunged once more into the "Freshman's Dream" which has been so ingeniously sketched by a writer in these essays:—

I dreamt that I was wandering at midnight in the Christ-church meadows. The sun was shining, and all the trees bore the similitude of the colossal heads which form the new decorations of the Theatre. I was hastening to Iffley to attend a lecture for which I was in no measure prepared. One tree gravely requested me to subscribe to the Botanical Gardens, while another asked me with great affability to wine. Then the ground beneath my feet turned suddenly to cinders and I was exhorted to feel my stretcher, because it was the last lap. I rose in the air, and found myself on my feet at the Union, unable to speak; I sat down, and was straightway dining in Hall without cap or gown, while my old schoolmaster glared at me from a frame upon the wall. Then came Alcestis, whose face was still that of the College Porter. With one hand she solved a quadratic equation, and with the other she whispered in tones of silvery sweetness "the Proctor's compliments, sir, and are you a member of the University?"

It is the contrast of this social novelty with the historic and unchanging aspect of the place, of its real life and its ideal life, which gives such a strange charm to Oxford. The future Antony-a-Wood who sets himself to describe the true and not the merely official history of Alma Mater will find himself face to face with the most picturesque, because the most rapidly changing, panorama in the world. Without stirring the dust of the middle ages he will read the true spirit of the academical Cavalier as he mustered in Broken Heyes or swept out with Rupert to the fight at Chalgrove Field, the jests of the sturdy Jacobites who ogled the Toasts in Merton Gardens or pelted the soldiers of King George, the earliest Methodists fasting and praying beneath the eyes of the "pretty fellows," the tap of the martial drum that could alone draw Professor Warton from his alehouse, the gaunt figure of Whately stalking round the meadow, the geological cavalcade behind Buckland, the sudden adoption of tail-coats and the most courteous of droops by which Oxford signalized its worship of Newman and the origin of the new "Movement," the debates at the Union, the boats on the river, the delights of the Long. What will strike him most, perhaps, in the Oxford of to-day is the disappearance of the Don. Oxford is Young Oxford. The queer figures, strange compounds of shyness and hauteur, who formed the still background to all the movements and variety of academical life, have faded away into quite parsonages. With them Oxford has lost its last relic of continuity, the last bond that linked its generations together, the last memorials of a tradition of discipline. It has not lost sweetness in them or light, but it certainly has lost individuality. They were not as other men are. They had in fact a deep, quiet contempt for other men. Oxford was their world, and beyond Oxford lay only waste wide regions of shallowness and inaccuracy. They were often men of keen humour, of humour keen enough at any rate to see and to mock at the mere pretences of "the world of progress" around them. Their delight was to take a "progressive idea" and to roast it over the common-room fire. They had their poetry; for the place itself, and the reverence they felt for it, filled them with a quiet sense of the beautiful; and this refinement and this humour both saved them from bowing before the vulgar gods of the world without. They did not care much for money; they saw their contemporaries struggling for it, and lingered on content with their quiet rooms and four hundred a year. They cared very little for fame, at least the fame that lives in the light of Mudie's countenance, although most of them had a great dream-work on hand, of which not a chapter was ever written. What they did care for was strangely blended of the venerable and the ridiculous, for their real love of learning was mingled with a pedantry both of mind and of life, and a feminine rigour over the little observances of society and discipline. Such as they were, however, Young Oxford has no type of existence to show so picturesque, so individual. Its one really new product is the "D. F. Niente, Esq.," whom the essayists of the *Spectator* set before us in the various stages of his academical career. He

wears the form of a slim and graceful youth, well dressed and highly perfumed; his voice is soft, and his manners attractive, if perhaps a trifle artificial. First you ask his name, and admire him at a distance for a week; then you meet him in company, and are a moment his willing captive. He soon allures you to his lair, a spot strewn with every elegance of luxury and art, with albums full of fair faces or amusing "sketches," with graceful trifles from foreign lands, and little notes from all the ladies in Oxford. There he feeds you with the most delicate viands, over which you linger like them of old who could not leave the lotus-buds; then, before this enjoyment begins to pall, he leads you forth, and slowly up and down the High street, through a long delightful afternoon, till, before the bell of your College rings for dinner, you are ensnared. Struggle as you will, you cannot get free. Henceforth you will act in private theatricals, and sleep till mid-day; you will never row or run again; you will be often photographed; in short as your captor is so will you be.

No doubt there is a more serious side to Young Oxford. If dons have fled before this advent of "shooting stars" of whist, of athletics, of art, before the endless jangle of pianos and the rattle of billiard-balls, some of the better elements of the world without have come in. Lepidus, as these essayists paint him, may be "dainty, delicate, delightful, superficial"; we may get a little sick of his raptures over De Musset, his egotistical philosophy, his artgossip, the pretention little essay which he polishes in a couple of years till it is too sparkling to be readable, his feminine fussiness over the last Liberal statute, his fleers at "the barbarians," his patronage of goodness and nobleness "from an esthetic point of view"; but with all his affectation Lepidus is quietly changing this old world into a new. If Oxford is to educate Englishmen, and not merely to drill them, to act as an intellectual, and not merely as a social force, it is time that she knew something and taught something of Turner and Alfred de Musset. Ten years ago we should have found no Oxford man daring enough to talk through a whole paper, as one of these gentlemen does, about the drawings in the Taylor buildings, and to talk with a certain amount of knowledge and good sense. Ten years ago it would have been hazardous in a mere author of fugitive papers to suppose such an interest in literature, in the humours of Charles Lamb, in the style of Addison, as these papers in their very form take for granted. And the results of this extension of Oxford sympathies is apparent, we think, in a new geniality and fairness of tone. Oxford has given much in the way of impulse, of energy, to England, but her impulse has been narrow, and her energy has been hard. Who does not recall the bitter, fighting, intolerant temper that marred much that was lofty and beautiful in the earlier Oxford movement; the blind party-spirit, the cliqueishness, the self-sufficiency that has so often disenchanted men of Oxford Liberalism? To men living in a little world, and never looking outside it, mole-hills become mountains, and to Oxford men Headington Hill was an Alp. We can forgive much artgossip, much prattle over Sainte-Beuve, if it takes men out into the larger world, where they may gain a sense of proportion, and add a little sweetness to their light. Their contact with the actual life around them, however trivial may be the forms it takes, their sympathy with the actual hopes and arms of men at large, may help Oxford in the days that are to come. For whatever may be the changes that are impending, it is plain that changes must be, and that there will be changes that will set our academical education in a far closer and more practical relation to the general instruction of the country than its present system and tradition allows. Whether Oxford can adapt herself to new national requirements will depend not so much on new "Liberal statutes" as on the development of a temper in harmony with the temper of that "world without" which she has so long despised. And it is because of the promise of such a development, a promise none the less significant that its form is so light and unpretending, that we have noticed these little pages of the *Oxford Spectator*.

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NOTICES.

MR. A. MENIST,
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FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

Respectfully announces his arrival in Bombay; and begs to introduce his Newly Invented Spectacles, which are peculiarly adapted to the Indian climate. The immense success he has met with in England has induced him to visit India, previous to his retiring from business, and he would beg to submit a few of the numerous testimonials he has received from the Faculty and Gentry.

A. Menist, Esq., Optist.

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

DEAR SIR,—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the thousands you have already acquired from the best of judges of the profession which you represent, for introducing glasses upon an improved principle, for the use of persons of impaired sight.

My good wife was suffering from this complaint, and the worst of it was she could not pronounce a single pair of spectacles to suit her eyes. She tried many, but after the use of them for a few moments they were rejected, as they instead of remedying the evil made it the more worst. Fortunately for me I formed your acquaintance and introduced you to Mrs. Sorabjee. The pair of spectacles you gave her have suited her so completely that since she has commenced wearing them she has become so much enamoured with them that she scarcely desires to put them aside for a single moment. I therefore without the least hesitation would proclaim to the sufferers from defective sight, &c., &c., "to apply at once to Mr. Menist, Optician, Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, if they are inclined to have their sight improved."

Wishing you every success in your profession in this strange land, Believe me to be, yours very faithfully,

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Breach Candy Road, 22nd May, 1869.

From Thomas Barrett, Esq., M. D., and Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Mr. Menist has shown me some spectacles arranged by him. The lenses appear to be constructed on very scientific principles, and I can recommend Mr. Menist, from his great experience, of persons requiring assistance in selecting glasses.

THOMAS BARRETT, Esq., M. D.,
Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

St. James's Square, Bath, February 24, 1864.

From Frederick Mason, Esq., Surgeon to the Bath Infirmary for the cure of Diseases of the Eye.

Mr. Menist has called upon me and explained the merits of his glasses. They appear to be constructed upon proper principles, and I can recommend him to those requiring the use of spectacles. Mr. Menist has supplied some of my friends with spectacles, who, from the testimonials they have given, appear well pleased.

29 Belmont, Bath, February 20, 1864. FREDERICK MASON.

From James Tunstall, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P., 25 Brook Street, Bath, February 27, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied myself and patients with some new lenses, with which we are much pleased. I have been near sighted for years, and find his glasses more comfortable than any I have ever worn, and I can confidently recommend their use to those who require the assistance of good glasses.

JAMES TUNSTALL, M.D., M.R.C.P.

From Charles Sylvester, Esq., M.D., 17 Kensington Place, Bath, February 25, 1864.

Having spectacles from Mr. Menist it gives me great pleasure in testifying to their goodness, and the improvement which is obtained by their use, and I can confidently recommend them.

CHARLES SYLVESTER, Esq., M.D.

From Vice-Admiral Thomas Gill, R.N., Grove Lodge, Bathwick, February 24, 1864.

I can with much safety testify to the superior quality of the spectacles I have purchased from Mr. Menist, Optician, and it is with much pleasure I would recommend him to any who require them.

THOMAS GILL, Vice-Admiral, R.N.

From Lieut.-Colonel John Hunt, 20, St. James's Square, Bath, February 23, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses, and I beg to state that they have much benefitted my sight.

JOHN HUNT, Lieut.-Colonel.

To Mr. Menist, Optician, from Amsterdam.

From the late Lieut.-General G. E. Gowan, Royal Artillery, 7 Lansdown Crescent, Bath, February 26, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with spectacles which have given me much satisfaction, and I would strongly recommend those who require the assistance of glasses to apply to him.

G. E. GOWAN,
Mr. Menist. Lieut.-General, R. A.

From the Rev. William Hanks.

Mr. Menist, who is an Optician of much experience and ability, has supplied myself and some relatives with glasses, which are in every respect well adapted to ameliorate defects of vision, and therefore I cannot but recommend him to any one who has need of his assistance. WILLIAM HANKS.

93 Sidney Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

From John Chilbourn, Esq., 9 Cavendish Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

Sir,—It is now about two years since I took your spectacles into use; from the first my sight was greatly relieved by them, and I feel that it has received much benefit from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,
JOHN CHILBOURN.

From John Waller, Esq., Surgeon, Dover, St. Martins Place, July 23, 1863.

Sir,—Having received great comfort from the use of your glasses, and being much pleased with yourself in all your transactions with you, whether for myself or others, I have no hesitation in recommending you as an optician, from my own experience. I am, Sir, yours obediently,

JOHN WALTER.

From Gustavus Gidley, Esq., M.D., Late of Sandgate, July 25, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with a pair of spectacles which have greatly improved my sight. GUSTAVUS GIDLEY.

From Henry Hutchings, Esq., House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

I hereby certify that having had the opportunity of examining Mr. Menist's glasses, I believe them to be of a superior quality; and to persons suffering from long or short vision they are peculiarly adapted. Mr. Menist has also some excellent lenses fitted for those suffering from weakness of sight, which modify the rays of light and afford great comfort to the wearer.

HENRY HUTCHINGS, M. R. C. S. England, and L. S. A. London, House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

From John B. Gill, Esq., M.D., Dover, 5 St. Martin's Terrace, July 24, 1863.

I have great pleasure in recommending Mr. Menist to persons suffering under imperfect vision, as his lenses are polished on an improved principle, and, as I believe he possesses unusual talent for adapting spectacles to peculiar cases. Several of my friends have derived great benefit from them. JOHN B. GILL, M. D.

From G. F. Heritage, Esq., Surgeon, Castle St., Dover, July 24, 1863.

Mr. Menist having supplied some of the members of my family with glasses, I have taken the opportunity of examining them, and can confidently recommend them as being very superior, and calculated to improve defective vision.

G. F. HERITAGE, Surgeon.

From Lieut.-Colonel Kelly, 9 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, July 3, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses for some time, and they have much benefitted my sight.

EDWARD KELLY, Lieut.-Colonel.

From James Parett, Esq., 6 Bartholomew Terrace, Buckland, Dover, September 12, 1863.

Having seen your improved lenses for impaired vision, I can speak of their great value, and recommend them to those who require them, as a most efficient article and worthy of notice. Mrs. Parett has tried them, and found them surprisingly beneficial to her sight. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

JAMES PARETT.

From Edward Sibbett, Esq., Surgeon, Council House Street.

MR. SIBBETT, having benefitted considerably from the use of Mr. Menist's spectacles, I feel much pleasure in recommending him to the notice of those who may require his assistance.

Dover, August 5, 1863. EDWARD SIBBETT, Surgeon.

From E. F. Astley, Esq., M.D., 29 Marine Parade, Dover, July 12, 1863.

Sir,—I do not use spectacles, I cannot speak practically as to the effect those you offer, but from the careful manner in which those you showed me are constructed, and from the strong recommendations sent me a few days before you called on me, from a medical practitioner, of many years' standing in the town, I feel assured you can be of great assistance to those who suffer from the affliction of impairment of vision.—I am, Sir, yours, &c., E. F. ASTLEY, M.D.

From H. Coleman, Esq., Surgeon, Cambridge Terrace, Dover.

Mr. Menist has showed me several specimens of his glasses and explained their merits. I can recommend them to those who require the assistance of spectacles. HENRY COLEMAN.

From A. Duke, Esq., M.D., Dover.

Having used Mr. Menist's spectacles for some years, I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the comfort and benefit I have derived from them. ALLEY DUKE, M.D.,
Egremont Lodge, St. John's Park, Hyde.

From Edward Knocker, Esq., Registrar of the Cinque Ports, Castle Hill, Dover.

Mr. Menist supplied me with glasses nearly two years since, I have found them very serviceable and beneficial; in fact the sight has improved since I began to use them, and I most strongly recommend their adoption by persons needing such assistance. EDWARD KNOCKER.

From John Greyling, Esq., M.D., Sittingbourne, May 14, 1866.

I have pleasure in adding my testimony to the acquirements of Mr. A. Menist in Optical Science, all elevations from the defective and accommodative power of the eye he is well acquainted with, and consequently enabled to supply such aid in the way of artificial lenses, as their defects require. Having received myself much benefit from the use of Mr. A. Menist's lenses, I herewith acknowledge the obligation to Mr. A. Menist.

JOHN GREYLING, M.D.

From Colonel G. Shakspear, late of Sandgate, July 17, 1863.

Mr. A. Menist has supplied me with glasses several times, I have always found them very useful to the sight in improving to it. I can recommend him. G. SHAKSPEAR, Colonel, R. A.

From Councillor James Kelcey, Folkstone, May 29, 1866.

DEAR SIR,—The spectacles you have supplied me give me great satisfaction, and have fully realized all that your reputation as an Optician lead me to expect from the use of them. Faithfully yours,

Mr. Menist. JAMES KELCEY.

From Lady Oliver, Millfield, Ryde.

Lady Oliver and Millfield, Ryde, I. W., has been supplied by Mr. Menist with glasses, and has found them of great service.

March 28, 1865.

From The Hon. J. P. Ward, Saxonbury Lodge, Ryde.

Mr. J. P. Ward has pleasure in acknowledging the benefit he has received by purchasing a pair of spectacles from Mr. Menist.

March 14, 1865.

From H. Scott Gibb, Esq., Woodlynch, St. John's, Ryde.

Mr. Menist supplied me with several pairs of his glasses on his former visits to Ryde, and I have experienced great benefits from them at the time of them, and can with confidence recommend them.

Woodlynch, March 15, 1865. H. SCOTT GIBB.

From Captain T. B. Maynard, Holmwood, Ryde.

Mr. T. B. Maynard of Holmwood, near Ryde, has bought glasses from Mr. Menist, and has found them very valuable and suitable to the eyes.

March 15, 1865.

Newport, Isle of Wight, May 18, 1865.

I have used Mr. Menist's spectacles for the last five years, and am happy to bear testimony to their superior quality.

H. WATERWORTH, Esq., F.R.C.S.

From J. Davids, Esq., M.D., West Cowes, Isle of Wight.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellence of Mr. Menist's eyeglasses, which I have now worn for five years, and am of opinion that my sight has been benefitted by their use.

West Cowes, I. W., May 1, 1865. J. DAVIDS.

From F. W. St. Barbe, Esq., Symington, November 27, 1867.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating that I have every reason to be satisfied with the glasses and advice which you have supplied and given to me, and also in recommending you to any one whose eyesight requires alteration.—I am, Sir, yours very obediently,

FRANCIS W. ST. BARBE.

Mr. A. Menist, 42 Burton Crescent, London, W. C.

From the Rev. J. W. Spencer, Wilton Parsonage, Taunton.

Having used Mr. Menist's lenses for several years, I have no hesitation in saying that they are well made and perfectly safe, and that in my own case I have found them more agreeable to the sight than any I had used before. J. W. SPENCER.

Wilton Parsonage, Taunton, 8th August, 1864.

From the Rev. John Harding, Taunton.

Having for nearly two years used the spectacles furnished by Mr. Menist, and having derived great benefit from them, I have pleasure in recommending all who are suffering from defective sight to apply to the above-named gentleman.

JOHN HARDING, Wesleyan Minister.

13 Crescent, Taunton, 11th August, 1864.

Mr. A. MENIST, sole inventor of the Stirrup Eye Spectacles, so highly recommended by the Faculty for enabling those with impaired vision to walk and read with ease and comfort.

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Bombay, 22nd May, 1869.

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FOR SALE some very nice Ice Chests with and without Drawers, to hold 100, 200 and 300 lbs. of Ice, the Drawer being in makes it very convenient. Bottles can be put in and cooled by the constant drip of the ice water. Apply to P. HAMILTON & Co.,
Lower Colaba.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S ETHERODINE.

ITS THERAPEUTICAL PROPERTIES

ARE DIAPHORETIC, ANTISPASMODIC, AND SEDATIVE and superior to any other pharmaceutical preparation. It also possesses the important advantage over Chlorodyne, Morphine and the ordinary preparations of Opium in maintaining the desired effects without the necessity of augmenting the dose.

These facts are borne out by the experience of medical men in extensive hospital and private practice, who amply testify to its remarkable efficacy in alleviating and curing Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Fevers, Rheumatism, Spasms, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.

The virtues of ETHERODINE are not deteriorated by long keeping or any variations of climate.

Cash Rs. 2 4. Credit Rs. 2 8.

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WROUGHT IRON GIRDERS.—The under signed offer for sale, to arrive in July, 24 Wrought Iron Girders, each 50 feet long, of inches deep, 72 inches over flanges; Web Plates, 7 inch; Angle Irons, 3½ inch; Channel Iron Stiffening Plates, 8 inches by 3 inches—weight about 53 cwt. each. Plans can be seen and further information obtained on application.

Just arrived, and now being landed, a small supply of No. 16 Gauge Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron, No. 24 Guage. Price Rs. 11 per cwt., cash.

Cast Iron Pipes, 2 to 12 inches diameter.
Bar Iron Plate and Street Iron.
Steel and Files.
Engineer's and Contractor's Tools.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 12th May, 1869.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agent for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

Bombay, 5th February 1869.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

A first-rate Turn-out for sale.

The property of J. Jefferson, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

A first-class miniature brougham, by Black and Son with a pair of high caste, fast trotting, upstanding and grey Arab horses and a set of nearly new plated mounted double harness.

The above to be sold together or separately and to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

The property of W. M. Sandwith, Esq., Civil Service proceeded to Europe.

A second-hand English-built four-seated open carriage by Offord with a pair of fast-trotting bay Cape horses (height nearly 16 hands) and harness complete.

The above to be sold together or separately.

A nearly new small miniature English-built brougham by Windover.

The above to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

The property of an Officer.

A second-hand English-built light miniature brougham with amps, pole and shaft.

The property of an Officer.

A second-hand light dog-cart with umbrella.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of highly furnished buggy, dog-cart and carriage harnesses with double buckles plated on white metal and with double stitches and expressly made to order by a well known maker in London.

The property of J. M. Sleater, Esq., proceeded up-country.

A second-hand English-built mail phaeton.

A second-hand handsome Dog.

The property of a gentleman no longer requiring it.

A very handsome boat-shaped four-seated Open carriage on C springs with lamps, and pole, by Windower, Longacre, in perfectly good order.

The property of T. Lidbetter, Esq.

A nearly new English-built handsome cab.

Also,

The property of a gentleman.

2 nearly new English-built four-seated open-carriage, with lamps and pole, by Jones and Davis.

3 second-hand English-built mail phaetons with lamps and shaft, by McNaught and Smith.

Also,

Properties of a gentleman.

A first-class second-hand English-built high-wheeled dog-cart by Bennian and Healey.

Also,

A small new four-seated miniature brougham, surrounded with double vanetians, with lamps and shaft, by James Weston, London.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham, of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The properties of Officers.

A second-hand English-built Park Phaeton with moveable driving box, and can be converted into a Brougham at pleasure.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

One second-hand cab buggies, on C springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

A first-rate English-built four-wheeled dog-cart, with lamps and shaft, by Rogers and Co.

Just Landed,

A very handsome and small light park phaeton, on C spring, by Messrs. Nase Brothers, Longacre.

The Property of Gentlemen.

3 nearly new Malvern dog-carts, by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed.

1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart, with Collenge patent axles, lacewood shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windower.

A second-hand English-built mail phaeton or waggonnette with lamps and shaft.

The Property of a Gentleman.

2 very small self-driving pony phaeton with lamps and shafts.

1 very handsome new English-built cab buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent,
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
31st May, 1869.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, a small House opposite the English Hotel, Fort. Rent Rupees Fifty per month. Apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

TO BE LET, a Godown at the corner of Parsee Bazaar Street and Church Gate Street. Apply to the Manager Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO BE LET, from the 10th April, the Bungalow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, from 1st proximo, the second Floor of Block No. 4 in the Elphinstone Circle, now occupied by the Liquidator of the Asiatic Banking Corporation. For particulars apply to REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, a commodious and airy upper story House, situated next door to Grant Road New Station of B. B. and C. I. Railway. It is suitable for two or more families or for several bachelors.

Entrance road opposite Sunkersett House.

For terms and rent apply on the premises, or to Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff's, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

LINDLEY AND WARREN,

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS, APOLLO STREET.

IVORY MINIATURES EXQUISITELY FINISHED, AND PHOTOS TINTED IN THE BEST STYLE, AT LOW RATES.

Studio open daily from 9 to 5.

L. & W. are now prepared to supply the UMBALLA DURBAR GROUP, Ameer Sheer Ali and British Officers, Ameer's Son, &c., &c., in all 8 pictures. Views of Bombay, Poona, Nassick, Elephanta, Carlee, Ellora, Surat, Broach, Dholka, Cambay, Mehmedabad, Umbernath and Matheran, in all about 150 plates to choose from.

Gentlemen and Ladies attended at their own Bungalows by appointment without extra charges.

EXTENSION OF PREMISES.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

NANSEE KHYRAZ,

RIDING HABIT MAKER, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILOR,

13, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Has the pleasure of announcing to his constituents and the public in general, that the largest and best assorted stock of Woollen Goods in India is to be found at the above-mentioned Establishment, where Gentlemen can choose their material from a selection of the most choice and fashionable patterns of the present London season, in textures from the best manufacturers in England, made expressly for India. Nansee Khyraz particularly calls the attention of his patrons to his great variety in Bedford Cords and Whip Cords for Gentlemen's Riding Trousers; and Nansee Khyraz has the pleasure to announce to his customers and the gentlemen of Bombay, that having secured the services of a new and thoroughly practical English Cutter, who has had great experience in some of the best West-end London Houses, he is now in a position to guarantee, in addition to the best quality of material, a perfect fit with ease and comfort, and carry that graceful appearance which can only be obtained from first-rate artist, the best workmanship; and punctuality strictly attended to all orders entrusted to this Establishment. In addition to the Tailoring Department, Gentlemen can be supplied with every article of Outfit in the newest style, of the very best quality, and from the best London Houses, just arrived per Overland route. The following list of prices are for Cash payment, and all orders from the Mofussil must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Patterns and self-measurement Card free by return of Post on application by letter.

RIDING HABITS.

NEW REGULATION Crimson and Gold Full Dress Sash and Belt. Rs. 100.

NEW REGULATION Full Dress Tunic Rs. 90.
Old Tunics altered to the new pattern. Charge according to rank.

NEW REGULATION Full Dress Trousers. Rs. 50.

SINGLE, DOUBLE, and TREBLE MILLED BLUE DOESKINS, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 per pair.

NEW REGULATION Patrole Jacket, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60.

STEEL AND BRASS SCABBARDS. Rs. 10 and Rs. 12.

NEW REGULATION Patent Hawke's Helmets, first-class Quality. Rs. 18.

FORAGE CAPS.

HATS.

A large stock of Black and Drab Hats, in all the latest shapes, just arrived by the ship "Victory."

		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Christy's Black Silk Hats, from	.. ..	10 0	to 12 0
,, Drab Shell Hats	... ..	8 0	
,, Black	... ..	8 0	
Black and Drab Felt Hats, in all the latest shapes, from	.. ..	4 0	to 7 0
Sola Hats, in all the latest shapes, from	.. ..	3 0	
Boy's Soft Felt Hats	.. ..	3 0	

PORTMANTEAUS, ALL SIZES.

Solid Leather Portmanteaus, from	..	14 0 to 40 0
,, ,, Hat Cases, from	..	5 0 to 20 0
Black Leather Courier Bags	..	8 0
,, ,, Travelling Bags	..	10 0 to 15 0
Railway Rugs, from	..	10 0 to 25 0
Tiffin Baskets, complete with all requisites	.